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VITH CHILDREN

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OING & CO., Paste Street, Posten.

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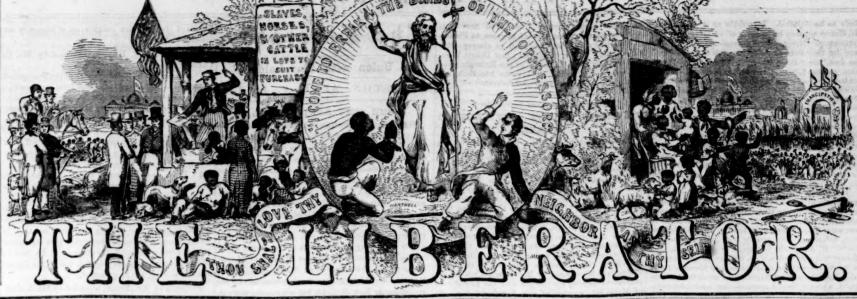
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SALVE

copies will be sent to one address for TEN syment be made in advance.

times for 75 ets. - one square for \$1 00. Pric Agents of the American, Massachusetts, niand Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aureceive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS 180, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, CLLIPS. This Committee is responsible



NO UNION WITH STAVEHOLDERS!

THE W. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves 'The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade: the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the Americas Congress, and therely to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT,'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

LLOYD GAR: 13 ON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

On the first Anniversary of our existence as a So-

ciety, it may not be amiss to glance over the events

views on the great theme of human rights; satisfied

that, in a community thus enlightened, slavery would

disappear just as naturally as darkness vanishes before the ri-ing sun.

Formed as our Association was at the close of a

Convention, in which we had been thrilled and elec-

trified by the burning eloquence of Freedom's daunt-

less champion, George Thompson, it would not be

surprising if an enthusiasm had been felt at the mo-

ment, which grew cold on encountering the chilling

indifference of blind selfishness, or the dark frowns of

of our down-trodden brethren, yet we think it may

For a number of years, the Congregational Church

at Union Village had held a monthly concert for

such as felt disposed to speak. A meeting had also

been held monthly, for some time, at a private house

in Easton, for free anti-slavery discussion. These

of May last, the Society resolved to hold meetings, as

far as practicable, every Sabbath. Two meetings in

If any had expected to take a faithful stand against

tering opposition, or had supposed that all who claim

to be 'as much opposed to slavery as any body

would rush to our aid the moment we grappled with

the monster, such expectants have been doomed to

It is not a little amusing to listen to the various

objections made to the anti-slavery enterprise, and

the excuses for standing aloof with folded hands.

doctrine,' the Quaker can see nothing in all our

movements but the 'working of the war spirit,

While the Orthodox professor turns away horrified at

our 'Infidelity' and 'Hicksite Quakerism,' the pro-

fessed follower of Fox and Penn exhorts his brethren

reminded of the boy, who, when his father whipped

him, exclaimed, 'You strike too low;' and as the

lash next reached him, he vociferated, 'You strike

tween freedom and slavery.

be said we have not been wholly idle.

novelty or notoriety.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

10L XXII. NO. 14.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1108.

# tefuge of Oppression.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

BE ON YOUR GUARD. nanced, last week, that one Mr. White, a

a letter, designed for publication, has from one of our subscribers, making tests in reference to a certain Phil-hich statements all would do well to een that Mr. Jones believes the Mr.

mend a man imbued with such princi-y in the capacity of a travelling agent. heacts according to the last suggestion, we pur readers—' Be on your goard.'

-I see it appounced in the Advertiser. White, 'the great Temperance lecfeel it my duty, therefore, to inform the rgan of the HOPEDAL

1850, I travelled with him from thouse to Nashville, Tenn., and from there down had river to Paducha on the Obio river. the declared himself in favor of slavery, believed it a scriptural institution, of u's New Book! which I was also a passenger,) he made slavery his constant theme of conver-AN'S NATURE AN n a short time it would be successfully. He was the peculiar favorite of some and H. G. ATKINION just published and 35 Washington str

d themselves abolitionists at Martin's dat his open and bold attack upon slaemperance, was so offended at his remarks id, if such a thing was possible, he would I warned him then of the great impropriety principles being publicly avowed, and told it if he ever came South again to lecture, I punish him as an abolitionist. To many of add I wrote about him before I left the steam-song them was C. G. Glover, of your village. Until sir, not to injure Mr. White or the frequency but to protect ourselves such institutes and the protect ourselves. he time when I met with Mr. White, and his declaration, I was a Son of Temperance; eing that the use and virtues of Temperance

GEO. W. JONES.

P. S. WHITE.

Annexed will be found a communication from a gentleman (in reference to the Jones letter) adto the Hon, J. B. O'NEALL, who furnished blication in the State Rights Republican. pleased to learn by it that Mr. Jones was

From the State Rights Republican.

P. S. White, Esq.: The following letter from a gentleman, addressed to Judge O'Neall, which is landed us at a late hour last night, we very seefalls by the form n circulating the charge through the me-, and we feel assured that our brethren of the who published Mr. Jones's letter will do the

EDGEFIELD, Feb. 23, 1852.

EDGETILD, Feb. 23, 1602.

Ital Sin:—Circumstances have made it prudent, mit, that I should not fill the appointment at sawood. A man by the name of Jones has puboli in the paper at this place a long article to the me an abolitionist. On my arrival here, he is take constitution. conclusion that he was most wonderful-and will atone for the wrong he has next issue of the paper. The citizens in-drinkers and all, are so incensed against at, if his apology is not sufficiently full, they hish him over their own signatures individu-

extensively taken at Greenwood; and as issue will not have reached them before the pointment, I think it best to give them more talks here, and to visit Greenwood more propitious period. Besides, the citi-eare anxious that I should give them a lectures, representing as they do, and I sty, the aimost unparalleled excesses of this think I could not do more good any

it almost a crime to disappoint people; but disappointment in this case pardonable, a strong probability that I would have all number to talk to, and, even then, a part

Yours as ever, P. S. WHITE.

wish you would do me the favor to say, on wherever the subject is mentioned, rtion as to my having acted in any Abment, or sympathized with it, or counil, or ever expect to do either, is unwarby any expression of mine, oral or written.

From the Edgefield Advertiser, 26th ult. MR WHITE, THE TEMPERANCE LEC-TURER.

tefer our readers to Mr. Jones's commu this issue of our paper, in reference to the made by him against Mr. Philip S. White, ast number. It will be seen that Mr. J. is dithat he did Mr. J.

has number. It will be seen that Mr. J. is at that he did Mr. W. injustice.

Ing once referred to the circumstances ourself acting of a precautionary style, it is but justice, a state here that Mr. White, as we learn, has labed his guiltlessness of the charges prefaguing thim, to the general satisfaction of this

community. As a proof of this, we may add, that he has lectured amongst us several times to large and satisfied audiences.

Thus much we should feel it our duty to say for

MR. EDITOR :- In your paper of last Thursday, I OLD SARATOGA DISTRICT A. S. SOCIETY. charged Philip S. White with having asserted, on board the steamer Sliego, on her passage from Nashville to Paduca, that 'Slavery was an evil and

I have since had an interview with that gentle- of the year which has just closed, and take a brief survey of our progress and our present position. nan, in which he admits that he used the words, but says that they were used in reference to slavery and to the depreciation of slave labor on the borders sociation existed in this section, of a strictly anti-slaof his own State, (Kentucky,) which are contiguous very character. There was more or less of anti-sia o Indiana and Ohio. That the facilities of estart per from the one to the other had made it so. But to be wanting some means to unite and concentrate to be wanting some means to unite and concentrate hat nothing was farther from his thoughts than the notest intention of applying it to slavery at large, that feeling, and give it power and efficiency. In the or of creating a prejudice against the institution in which he had been reared and educated, and in which he and all his family had so long participated. The conversation had been commenced fifteen or twenty minutes hefer I save up and extribing the cal action. It required but a single test of its memminutes before I came up and participated; bers, and that was, the avowal of an honest opposition and Mr. White says that the express allusions to Kentucky, and those definite remarks which connected the whole conversation with that State, were its removal. It recognised propagandism as its great

and leading work. It sought to rectify public opin-lead in the first part of said conversation.

Now, the object of this communication is to say ion, to imbue the minds of the people with correct that, as a slaveholder myself, from all the circumstances of a review of that trip, I am perfectly satisfied with Mr. White's explanation. And I am more inclined to do so, since remembering that Mr. Paul, the gentleman alluded to in my former com-munication, said to me, after he had expressed his objection to Mr. White's remarks, that, in a subsequent conversation with Mr. White, he was satisfied with Mr. White's explanation.

GEO. W. JONES.

#### FAITHFUL TO SLAVERY. The Mobile (Ala.) Register says:

Mr. Philip S. White, the eloquent Temperance cturer, has been involved in some slight troubles our members, the feeling which prompted us was a South Carolina, in consequence of the alleged terance of obnaxious opinions on the slavery quest as an evil and a curse.' Upon explanation, it has turned out that this expression was used by him on a steamboat passing from Nashville to Paduca, and edge we have fallen far short of doing what we would was applied to the condition of slavery and slave la-bor, depreciated in value as it is, in Kentucky, the State of his residence, contiguous to Indiana and Ohio. This explanation is sustained by the gentleman who heard the declaration, and it has given full satisfaction in South Carolina, where Mr. White

now is, advocating the Temperance cause. There is scarcely any good reason to suspect the fidelity of this cloquent gentleman to our institution, for he such as felt disposed to speak. A meeting had also uself a slaveholder, and has one re large planters. He is also a brother of the Hon. J. M. White, now deceased, who was for a long while delegate in Congress from Florida, and a lawyer of eminent learning and abilities.'

meetings have been continued, and have generally been attended by a considerable number of our members, with interest and satisfaction. About the first

# SENATOR DOUGLASS.

true and staunch friend. It matters not whether before the infuriated multitude of Chicago, who denounced the Fugitive Slave Bill as 'a violation of the law of God and man's perfect the American true and staunch friend. A meeting was, soon after, established in the town of Saratoga, which has been regularly sustained. 'To the South, Mr. Douglass has always been a each month were already established, as above menthe law of God and man,' or before the American Senate, where all the faction of free soilism watched past, a meeting has been held, monthly, in the south Senate, where all the faction of free soilism watched him but to crush him, he was the same calm and determined friend for the South. Although his sympathics urged him to give California, Utah and New Mexico a government and law, he never yielded until the hateful non-slavery provision was abandoned. He left no stone unturned to settle that dangerous and momentous agitation through which the country has just passed. As the author of the incorporation of the principle of the Missouri Compromise into the country has pust passed. The description of the incorporation of the principle of the Missouri Compromise in the Baptist church in Galesville. Though cloquent appears to the control of the principle of the Missouri Compromise in the Baptist church in Galesville. Though cloquent appears to the control of the principle of the Missouri Compromise in the south part of Easton, most of the time in a school-house, but occasionally in a Methodist church, at present uncertainty at the country has just passed. As the author of the incorporation of the principle of the first part of the time in a school-house, but occasionally in a Methodist church, at present uncertainty at the country has just passed. of the principle of the Missouri Compromise into the bill for the admission of Texas, he proposed the same principle in the admission of California and Now Mexico. Failing in that he penned the identi-New Mexico. Failing in that, he penned the identi-cal bill afterwards made memorable as the Omni-bus Bills of the Compromise. And those were the same bills which, after the defeat of the Compromise, passed by Congress in a separate form, and think and speak for or against, all which aids in agiwhich so happily allayed that excitement once threat- tating the question. ning the very Union with destruction.

was during those memorable debates, that he as told by a distinguished Southern Senator, Mr. the overshadowing evils of slavery without encoun-Davis, of Mississippi, 'that he thanked hun for the rless manner in which he met the question of slavery, and that if all those of equal intelligence, repenting like constituencies, would thus speak to men they represented, he would feel that there was still patriotism and good sense enough left in disappointment. the country to save n.'

# WORK FOR COLONIZATION.

The Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer thus argues on While one exclaims, 'I don't like your Garrisonianism, I can't go this no-government, non-resistance

he work of Colonization: . The very condition and the circumstances that surround the free negro are in direct hostility and dia-metrically opposed to the institution of slavery. The presence of the free negro in the midst of our slaves, even if he should not attempt to sow broadcast the seeds of dissatisfaction in the slave towards his master, will, of itself, despite of all our exertions to the to 'beware of mingling with this abolition; it is ostrary, engender in the latter, a spirit of disquie-ade and impatience of control. \* \* Ah! intude and impatience of control.

deed; the slave, as he rests his eye upon these privilened gentry—these free negroes—who betake ileged gentry—these free negroes—who betake themselves when and where they please, becomes themselves when and where they please, becomes restless in performing his master's business—he too high. Hence, the father concluded the real dif-wants to become a free man, and strut about as large faculty was, he did not like to be whipped at all. So, as life.' He curses in his heart the very thought that he has to go and come at his master's bidding, these objectors, arises not so much from any diswhile another, whose skin is as black as his, is permitted, as a free man, to spend his time as though he was a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon race. \* \* \* willingness that any effective action should be taken was a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon race. on the subject, or that these objections are mere subanother talk at Hamburg.

was a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon race.

on the subject, or that these objections are mere subterfuges to excuse their own supineness and indiffertimation, a tremendous step in ameliorating his condition. He thinks he is rising rapidly to the level dition. He thinks he is rising rapidly to the level of the white man. As for us, we regard every free negro, among a family of slaves, as the vilest enemy that could possibly be suffered to dwell in their midst. We believe South Carolina would advance her interests very materially if she were to books and pamphlets, which they were directed to make suitable provisions to ship her free negroes to dispose of, by sale, gift or loan, as they should deem

#### CALVIN PAIRBANK. A Louisville correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun Sermon on the Fugitive Slave Law. The distribu-CALVIN PAIRBANK.

vrites as follows respecting Rev. Mr. Fairbank :-

fusion of light and truth. ' Fairbanks, the negro stealer, finds constant employment at the Penitentiary in manufacturing wa-gons and wheelbarrows. He is a very industrious and Southern 'contentment and happiness:' and although a postmaster in this vicinity, soon after the passage uisition to the establishment. Since his conviction, harbark has turned a warm Colonizationist. He has turned a warm Colonizationist. He has turned as warm Colonizationist. He has turned as the folly and sin of tather than the second state of the folly and sin of tather than the second state of the folly and sin of tather than the second state of the folly and sin of tather than the second state of the folly and sin of tather than the second state of the folly and sin of tather than the second state of the following the following that the second state of the following the second state of the following the second state of the following the second state of the sec says he is now convinced of the folly and sin of ta-king away the property of others, and promises that when his term expires he will do all he can to pro-mote the emigration of the negro race to Liberia.' that those who had been 'stall-feeding runaway nig-ters' would soon be called to a reckoning, yet we when his term expires he will do all he can to pro-our kidnapping Government or its emissaries to re-

seen 'baying on their track.'

From the brief and imperfect survey which we have substance: taken of the past, we feel that there is encouragement to persevere and press onward. Justice, Equity and Right, Mercy, Truth and Love, are on our side: and if these, the great attributes of Deity, are with us.

The Colonization enterprise, like most benevolent enterprises, began with individuals. Clarkson and Wilberforce labored long before they could enlist the if these, the great attributes of Deity, are with us. what have we to fear?

promises with Wrong and Error!

'Stand for the Right, in calm or in the storm ; Stand for the Right, through good report or ill; In adverse clouds, or in the sunshine warm, Stand for the Right, and all shall yet be well.'

#### From the N. Y. Evening Post. GOING PURTHER TO PARE WORSE.

The administration have recently negotiated a commercial treaty with the Shah of Persia, with commercial treaty with the Shan of Fersia, with more than a sufficient degree of pomp and circumstance, and now propose to send Commodore Perry, and a naval squadron, to the antipodes, with some printed letter of the 12th July, 1838: and a naval squadron, to the antipodes, with some sort of a key, the nature of which is known only to the initiated, to unlock the commerce of Japan.

ing a population of from ten to twelve minions of people, have been applicants, and without success, for precisely the favors which we now propose to force upon Japan, and to bestow without any prospect of reward upon Persia. Nay, yet nearer at home, and within a few days' sail of this port, there an empire with which we have a trade more valuble to us than the entire trade of the China seas, but of which our government makes so little account that it has never consented to recognise the national

existence of the people that reside there.

The Empire of Hayti lies within five daya' sail of this city, it is the richest and most productive tract of country in the world, of its size.

During the fiscal year ending June, 1850, as we with the confidence that, with many, if not most, of

In surveying the action we have taken during the

with France on the Mediterranean, added to that with the French West Indies and the French fisheries, French Guiana and the Isle of Bourbon. It equals the aggregate of our shipping trade with Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verde islands, Italy, Sicily, Austria and Turkey.

It exceeds by more than 20,000 tons our trade with Holland, the Dutch East Indies, Manilla, and the Phillipine islands together.

Mexico employs one-third less tonnage than Hayti; and Venezuela, Bolivia, the Cisalpine and Argentine Republics, and Peru nilogather, lave only forms. The missionary character of the Liberian Colonia is beautifully illustrated in the following extract of a letter written by Mr. H. W. Erskine, a well-known resident, and dated—

ther foreign power of any importance.

own citizens, and has maintained that independence against the armies and the navies and the intrigues of two of the strongest European powers, for more than a quarter of a century; her independence has been recognised by every civilized commercial nation in the world but the United States, and all have their diplomatic representatives resident at the Court of its sovereign. But because that sovereign happens to be a colored man, and would be likely to send a person of a somewhat darker hue than a majority of the President's Cabinet, as his diplomatic representative to the United States, if invited to treat with us, our government has hitherto refused to recognise his sovereignty, or the existence of the Haytian nation.

This illiberal and unmanly prejudice, or, rather,

doned, and it might be without compromising any of the rights or the interests, or even the prejudices of the slaveholding classes, our commerce with Hayti would double in six years, and perhaps less.

Had we a Southern President, a man whose relations to the question of slavery exempted him from the necessity of constantly vindicating himself from suspicions of sympathy with the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, we should confidently expect an advantageous commercial arrangement to be re-

#### JUDGE JAY, WEBSTER, AND COLONIZA-TION.

proper. Our President has also procured, recently, remarks, recently made by Mr. Webster, in behalf of the American Colonization Society. In this reof the American Colonization Society. In this report, that gentleman is represented as saying:—
Bushrod Washington was its President, and afterward Mr. Jay.' It is proper that the error respecting Mr. Jay,' has the error respecting Mr. Jay, whatever may have been its source, should be corrected, as it may mislead such of your readers as are not familiar with the history of the Society. My father could not, consistently with his religious principles, and his often expressed sentiments, in regard to our colored population, have given the slightest countenance to an association, which, from the first, has relied for its success on the existence and justification of a cruel, persecution, is equivalent to a notice that the parties to the 'Webster movement' have nothing to hope from the first, has relied for its success on the existence and justification of a cruel, persecution for that purpose, and to put those upon their guard tion of these works can hardly fail to aid in the dif-We have some around us who have fled from

enslave them; and we hope and trust that the sentiment in this community is known to be such that no secure and more profitable. Of course, Mr. Jay
with Mr. Fillmore's itinerant Secretary.

It will strike every one, probably, as a somewhat ment in this community is known to be such that no secure and more profitable. Of course, Mr. Jay bloodhound Commissioner or Mershal will wish to be never held office in the Society, nor contributed to its finds.

'The Colonization enterprise, like most benevolent

In conclusion, let us say to all, sustain faithfully the stern, radical principles of Right; make no comtasses with Wrong and Error!

Should it be inferred from this language, that these excellent and eminent men regarded the American Colonization Society as a benevolent enterprise,

e inference would be most erroneous.
Wilberforce, after the true character and tendency of the Society had been developed, united with a number of his coadjators in publishing a protest against it. The document, after specifying various objections to the practical operations of the Society, and the sentiments it advanced, concluded in these words:-

'We must be understood utterly to repudiate the principles of the American Colonization Society.'

Sir Thomas F. Buxton, the friend of Wilber-'My views of the Colonization Society you are

For more than ten years, Paraguay, and the mighty lerritories watered by the Rio de la Plata, embracing a population of from ten to twelve millions of

New York, March 1, 1852.

#### A NEW PLOT.

We learn by the Tribune, that the slaveholders and their allies, the Colonizationists, have contrived a new measure for their common advantage. The old land distribution bill of 1836 provided for a distri bution of the suplus land revenue among the States, in four annual instalments. Three were paid, when the measure became so odious to the country as to kill it before its time. A fourth, which

country in the world, of its size.

During the fiscal year ending June, 1850, as we learn by a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, now lying before us, our trade with that island employed 74,671 tons of American shipping, and 3,504 American seamen.

During the last year, we experted to Hayti propty to the amount of \$1,889,068, while to China we experted, at more than ten times the expense, but \$1,605,217, and employed but one-half the toning —39,799—which we employ in our commerce with Hayti.

Our Lettin tengang exceeds by 20,000 list end.

Core Lettin tengang exceeds by 20,000 list end.

Core Lettin tengang exceeds by 20,000 list end.

Core Lettin tengang exceeds by 20,000 list end. Our Haytian tonnage exceeds by 20,000 that employed in our trade with Ireland and Scotland combined; by 30,000 that with the Hanse towns, and by the same amount that with Belgium. It exceeds by stitutional right for it, than there would be to give the same amount that with Belgium. It exceeds by \$2,000 tons all our trade with the Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of Spain, and is double that trading with France on the Mediterranean, added to that

known resident, and uated—

it; and Venezuela, Bolivia, the Cisalpine and Argentine Republics, and Peru altogether, have only a tonnage equal to that of this despised island, which our government alone, of all the great powers of the world, is unwilling to notice.

During the past year, our trade with Hayti has increased 345,198, or about 2 1-2 per cent, which is a more rapid rate of increase than than with any other foreign power of any importance.

known resident, and uated—

Kentucky, Jan. 27, 1852.

We have just returned from a campaign against the fishermen at Grand Bassa, for having, in the most unprovoked manner, destroyed Fishtown, and murdered several of its inhabitants. The war was one of difficulty and danger, but the God of heaven and earth gaugements. I think they have been fully chastised. Our little church here seems to be progressing. I other foreign power of any importance.

Hayti became independent by the bravery of her own citizens, and has maintained that independence additions soon.

Our little church here seems to be progressing. I hope that we may be able to report some important additions soon.

the version of the colonists themselves. Could the Haytian nation.

This illiberal and unmanly prejudice, or, rather, political cowardice on the part of our American for different light. The instincts of commercial and military colonies impel them to the acquisition of already many millions of dollars. If it were abandready many millions of dollars. If it were abandready many millions of dollars, and the history of the measures by which these ends have been doned, and it might be without compromising any of the measures by which these ends have been sought is, in general, a history of secret fraud and

ment of the country, we should confidently expect an advantageous commercial arrangement to be negotiated with this gem of the West Indian Archipelago without a day's unnecessary delay.

It will cost us more to send this contemplated expedition to Japan than all its commerce would be worth to us probably for many years, even if our overtures were favorably received, of which there is no hope.

There is no probability that it would ever be worth as much as the increase of our commerce with Hayti, which would follow the recognition of its nationality and the appointment of a Charge or other diplomatic representative to reside upon that island.

MORE FROM HIS LAST PLACE.

The following extract from a private letter addressed by Mr. Clay to one of his friends in this city, concerning his preferences for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, the Express as 'You rightly understood me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. This I did before I left home, and have frequently here, in private intercourse, since my arrival at Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference, under my own signature, in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the inputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I appre-hend they do.

Judge Jay, in a letter to the New York Express, corrects no less than three false statements made in Mr. Webster's last public speech at Washington, concerning Colonization. The letter is as followed. concerning Colonization. The letter is as follows:—

To the Editors of the Express:

To the Editors of the Express:

Your paper of the 28th ult. contains a report of remarks, recently made by Mr. Webster, in behalf of the American Colonization Society. In this report, that gentleman is represented as saying:—
Bushrod Washington was its President, and afterward Mr. Jay.' It is proper that the error respective restrains from making any change without a foundation of them.

extraordinary publication for a person in Mr. Clay's position to authorize. It shows this, if nothing else, that his estimate of Mr. Webster's character has not

at all improved by time and further acquaintance. RATHER HYPOCRITICAL. The non-intervention theory of this Administra

The non-intervention theory of this Administra-tion is made, by its organs, a matter of infinite self-congratulation. Strange to say, however, on the Mexican frontier, Jose Caravajal, with his piratical and miscellaneous gang, have been breaking our treaty with Mexico, by his maruuding and border warfare, and the New York Times (Whig) believes that this squad were indirectly aided by the United States authorities stationed there to enforce that treaty. The hypocrisy and inefficiency of this adistration are thus indirectly rebuked by the

'Who will kindly point out to us the act of Congress, encouraging forays and raids upon our Mexican neighbors? May we find authority for them in the Resolutions of 1845, appropriating the theft of Texas? Is it to be detected in the act which discharges such formidable penalties upon naval expeditions against Cuba? Is it part or parcel of the doctrine of intervention as held by Russia, Austria, and the official organ at Washington? Or does it come under the clause authorising the expedition to Japan? Nothing can be clearer than that the business is at least winked at by the authorities. With a quite adequate force lining the frontier of the Rio Grande, it is impossible to believe that squad after Grande, it is impossible to believe that squad after squad of these fellows can be recruited, equipped, and shipped across the river, without the connivance of those ostensibly stationed there to prevent it. An inefficient display of assiduity in trying to stay the recent fillibuster movements by sea, will hardly com-pensate for the encouragement lent to land pirates. No expectation can be wilder than that the Mexican Congress will maintain the Tehuantepec bargain, while we are so busy violating all the other provisions of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. Who will move an inquiry into the reasons why such proceedings are countenanced, and national obligations repudiated, and peace disturbed, in the face of affected intentions to forbid them? There is blame resting somewhere; let it rest on the right shoulders. We can spare the farce afforded by such scrimmages; it goes harder to part with all sense of na-

Singular Sale of Slaves.—A negro woman and several children were sold at Goldsboro', N. C., a few days ago, at prices ranging from \$711 to \$827. The Goldsboro' Patriot says:—

'They were the children of a free negro by the name of Adam Wynne, who had purchased their mother, his wife, previous to their birth. They were, consequently, his slaves; and he having become involved, they were sold for his debts.'

I have seen many phases of the workings of slavery presented, but none more revolting than the above. Here is a man who has shown a most devoted attachment to one who afterwards became his wife—having purchased her freedom for that purpose. She is thus raised to equality with himself; and after years have passed of domestic happiness, she and her children are seized by the remorseless demon-power of shaver, and seld form the huntred demon-power of shaver. she and her children are seized by the remorseless demon-power of slavery, and sold from the husband and father into life-long servitude, to appease the inexorable demands of the creditors of this unhappy man! Ever since the days of Shakspeare, the name of Shylock has been held in abhorrence; but the exaction of the pound of flesh, by the Merchant of Venice, as 'nominated in the bond,' was merciful when compared to that of these fiends in human shape. Yet this is slavery, as it exists by law in the Southern portion of this country-which has the Southern portion of this country—which has been declared by the Old School General Assembly to be 'no bar to Christian communion.' 'How long, O Lord, how long shall these things be?'—
Free Presbylerian.

Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, do you hear raners, mothers, sisters, prothers, do you hear that? A man bought a woman for a wife—a com-panion—not for a slave. They had several child dren, and when the husband and father had become involved, the Christian law of this blessed Union (of pirates and thieves) made her a slave; and the contion of the children following the condition of the other, they too were sold as slaves to pay the debts

f the husband and father! How would you like to be sold like brutes into How would you like to be soid like orders into be perpetual bondage for your father's debts? Yet this is in accordance with, and by authority of, what are called our blessed, wise, just, equal Christian laws! Nine long loud cheers for Kossuth and Liberty, just o arouse the voting and law-making people America, and show them that they are worse to America, and show them that they are worse than the Turks or Algerines!—Portland Pleasure Boat.

# SALE OF FREE NECROES.

Four negroes were sold a short time since in Texas, for attempting to kidnap a slave. They were free citizens of Massachusetts—were guilty of a gross, unwarrantable offence—and descreed such punishment as would be meted out to any other felons who would steal gold and silver, or any other property of the same amount of value.—Buffalo Republic. We were sorry to see the above remarks-sorry

We were sorry to see the above remarks—sorry that any body could compare the attempts to rescue a fellow-man from an unjust and cruel bondage, to the act of a common thief, who, from selfish motives, steals the gold and silver of his neighbor. The two acts are as opposite as the poles. The thief who steals money, does it for his own benefit. He vio lates the law of the land, and also the laws of nature and of nature's Cod. He invides the law of the land. and of nature's God. He invades the just rights of another, for an unrighteous gain to himself. Not so the man who assists the slare to escape from his bonds! Instead of being moved by selfish motives, he hazards his own liberty, and perhaps his life, to aid his brother in distress, without the slightest hope of obtaining any benefit for himself. It is true he wicked and oppressive men have sought to give each other the right to hold their weaker brethren as propwhere and oppressive men have sought to give each other the right to hold their weaker brethren as property. But high above these enactments of men, stands the natural, God-given, inalienable right of the slave to himself. So that, while he who assists him to obtain the enjoyment of that right, may violate a tyrant's law, he is yet acting in obedience to the law of natural right and natural humanity, and 'doing unto others as he would that others should do to him.' We do not advocate the policy of attempting to bring away slaves from the South. For if this was generally attempted, though some few might be set free, yet we think the effect in the end would be injurious to their cause. But if a man, and especially a coluted man, in the regular prosecution of his business, finds himself in a slave State, and is appealed to for help by a brother whose back is gery by the oppressor's scourge, and he listens to that appeal, and hazards his own safety to rescue him from such a fate, we say he does an act which

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Unconstitutionality re Slaves against Pebruary 12, 1793, of Society, a Ser. The Chief Sins of

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n Money Power.

must ennoble him in the opinion of all just and genmust ennoble him in the opinion of all just and generous men. Suppose an American sailor had been in Algiers, and found one of his countrymen there, toiling beneath the lash of a savage and barbarous master. And suppose, further, that he had attempted to aid that countryman to escape, and to carry him on his vessel, which was in the harbor, back to his native land. Would the needle of the United States have compared that sailor to common 'felons who steal gold and silver'? Such a question would be considered an insolt to their human nature. Yet those colored men in Texas performed nothing those colored men in Texas performed nothing worse than would have been performed by that

we cannot interfere directly with the slaveholder, because, under our form of government, he is placed beyond our reach, except by the force of pub-But, in the name of our own freedo lic opinion. But, in the name of the preserve our right to condemn his actions and denounce him for them before the world. In the name of all that is noble and humane and genera in our natures, let us not consure the man who at tempts to rescue his fellow-victim from his grasp is a 'common felon who steals gold,' and thereby sanction and endorse 'the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man!'—Milwaukie

## HON. ROBERT RANTOUL ON SLAVERY

The following is the concluding paragraph of Mr. Rantoul's recent speech in the U. S. House of Repre-

sentatives, in reply to Hon. Geo. T. Davis, of Mass. Now, sir, I was saying, and I cannot go over the matter that I had intended to pass over, that this issue of slavery is a great national issue, to be met with national, constitutional principles. We have with national, constitutional principles, got to see what is to be done with it. I say it is we, got to see with it is not one-third of the Union that is to set-tle this subject, if the United States government take it up. It will be settled by two-thirds of the take it up. It will be settled by two-thirds of the people of the United States, and not by one-third. Yes, sir, gentlemen should remember that the State of Massachusetts has a greater white population than any State South of Massachus at the North. Are any State South of Mason and Dixon's line, and yet Massachusetts is a small State at the North. Are States, that contain one-third part of the white population, to say that the general government shall take hold of this subject? This is the first proposition. Second: When they take hold of it, are position. Second: When they take hold of it, are they to do what they demand—they being one-third of the people, and we, the other two thirds, shall submit to it, to the end of our days? They will make that demand, but it will not be granted; that is all. Is it wise to make it? Is it not better to the aid of one who formerly enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the abolitionists, and sending broadcast ook about a little, and see what you can do before you emoark in an enterprise of that kind? I see but thre issues to this great question of slavery. I will propound them in a few words, for I see my time is very short. There are three issues, I say, of the colored race. ilt in civil war and anarchy; I say that is poss ble; but, in my opinion, it is a mere possibility. But it is a possibility that prudent men ought to look at, because bud management may drive the chariot off the precipice, when, with the slightest degree of prudence and skill, the course would be perfectly safe. It may result in civil war, if badly managed, indeed, without any sort of prudence. Then, what the two other issues in which it may result? by, there is a federal, and there is a demogratic issue. Slavery will not last forever; for the second of its death are within itself. Now, almost the whole civilized world have got rid of it; and that portion of the civilized world of which I speak,—for I say nothing of the barbarisns,—which still refer to the property institution, Slavery will not last forever; for the seeds tains this institution, retains a temporary institution, and it must look about to see how, with the least inconvenience and suffering to itself, that temporary institution is to come to an end. That is the great question for Southern men; and if it is to be pressed upon this government—and I think it ought not to be—then it is the great question for Northern men. And I say there are two issues-a federal issue and a democratic issue! What is the federal issue? That the federal government be forced, day ofter day, to take more and more interest in this subject of slavery, and to interfere more and more with it, by at one time making a Fugitive Slave Law, to compel all of my constituents to be the catchers of runaway negroes, which is repugnant to my people. They do not like it. Or, by an arrangement which they say is constitutional, and to give the great capitalists of the North on opportunity to raise an amount sufficient for the exigency, either by taking the national lands, or making a great na-tional loan to build up a great national debt, greater than that of Great Britain, which they would de light to do, to buy up the negroes of the South. That is the federal issue. Towards it you are tending now. By and by gentlemen will see this tendency more strongly developing itself. It is of avail for gentlemen to try to shut their eyes to shut their eyes to it. federal party see that slavery must come to an end, they will endeavor to prevail upon the general government to buy it up. Against that I protest beforehand. When that is done, it makes profest netoreasing. When that is done, it makes a complete revolution in the whole nature of the government. It builds up a debt as great as that of England. It gives the President a power which makes the republic an empire, even though your forms remain unchanged, as France has been formed into an empire, from the great patronage existing in the hands of one magistrate. But what is the other stand sternly upon the Constitution, and say that the Constitution of the United States does not allowdoes not justify the federal government in touching on of slavery in the States. SLAVERY, AND THE EXTRADITION OF SLAVES, MUST BE LEFT TO THE STATES That is the doctrine I maintain only doctrine upon which question can be settled, without one or the other of two results-either civil war, or else the building up States forever. I say, then, stand upon State rights. and s.y, sternly and inflexibly, that the general government shall not meddle with the institution of slavery in the States; and I ask gentlemen to look, to see if they have not made a fatal mistake in misconstraing a charse of the Constitution with regard to fugitives from labor. That clause no more allows the United States government to enact a law for the rendition of runaway slaves, to employ its officers for the rendition of slaves, than it would allow this Congress to enact a law to send its officers into the port of Charleston to rescue free men of color seized there, and sold as slaves, because they cannot pay their jail fees. I ask gentlemen if they would think that was Constitutional? I can make out as strong a case of constitutionality for that, as any gentleman has yet done for the other. The principles you adopt in the one case must cover the other. I say, then, if you have already infringed upon the Constitution-if you have already violated it-hereafter cense to do so. You have already entered the point of the wedge. Do not drive home by a continual arging upon Congress this question of slavery. What have we heard all of this session? 'Quiet agitation;' and quieting agitation is the noisest business we have—the very noisest; and also the most irritating. Sir, agitation is not to be quieted by hard words. Hard words will have very little success on either side. This question of slavery can be quieted only in two ways. One way would be for the South to let it alone; and then, if everybody at the North would let it alone, which no man can promise, it would be quieted. The other would be to talk about it like reasonable men. Take up as you take up any other great national interest, and try to get at the merits of it. When you that, it will be then as quietly approached and treated as any other subject, and, by the blessing of Providence on your honest endeavors, a way will be found to pass through that transition of social sys-tems, through which most of the nations of Europe have passed within a comparatively recent period.

# From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

[Here the hammer fell.]

MR. BIRNEY ON COLONIZATION. The last number of the New York Colonization

Herald comes to be with a 'Supplement,' containing the Address of James G. Birney to the people of color, advising them to go to Africa. As neither the author nor the publisher of the pamphlet of which that Address forms a part has seen fit to favor us with a copy, we have suffered it to pass with-out comment, and we shall say very little of it now. We lost our confidence in Mr. Birney in 1840, when he aided in despoiling the American Anti-glarers Secrets of Blaver Society of its newspaper and other property, and all one remaining faith in his common sense was dissipated by his tantiums during the Presidential contest of 1844. His conduct at that period disgustd up in senders of the L berty party. An emi-ment member of that party, hunself its candidate for Governor of one of the New England States, told us soon afterwards that Mr. B. had made a fool of himse , and that he could never recover his former position. The prophetic portion of this remark seems

the Just, the Bible the Just, the Bible candidate, &c., &c. Those who read the Liberty Party papers in 1842-3-4, cannot have forgotten the predictions of speedy success which they so often put forth, and by which they screwed up the courage of the rank and file of the From the New York Independent. party. Political activ party. Political action was then the grand 'staff of accomplishment,' and the work was al; to be done up and the Jubilee proclaimed, before the advocates of Moral Sussion could have time to load and fire a

the National flag.

The failure of these prophecies and the subsequent annexation of Texas, disheartened the Liberty party, and made its Presidential candidate a misanthrope. This latter statement is an inference of our own, from certain well known principles of human nature, and from equally well known historical facts. If, during the last seven or eight years, Mr. Birney has even 'poeped' on the slavery question, we have not been so fortnate as to hear his voice; and in the wilds of Saginaw, he sends forth a pamphlet wherein his old opinions are most inharm ously mixed up with the worst doctrines of the Colonization Society, and in which he seeks to throw the pall of his misanthropy over the brightening prospects of the people of color. Mr. B is needlessly ala med. The prospect of his election to the Presidency does, indeed, look rather desperate, and those who, like himself, have forsaken the wells of anti-slavery truth, and sunk their broken cisterns in the quagnire of politics, may well despuir of success; hose whose mission it is to convert the land to om by the 'foolishness of preaching,' are sustained by an ever-increasing faith in the power of the weapons they are permitted to wield, and which an Apostle has declared to be 'mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." as much they friends of the slave cannot be disheartened or dismayed. The idea that the free people of color can hayed. The hea that the free people in color can do nothing more in this country to help their enslaved brethren, but must needs scamper off to Africa, is too ridiculous for argument. Such advice cannot too ridiculous for argument. Such advice cannot have much weight with them, however ingeniously or lugubriously it may be urged. Notwithstanding the opinions thus frankly expressed, we own it is in no small degree mortifying to us to see the Colonization Society, felicitating itself upon

#### SECURITY TO PERSONAL LIBERTY. In the Massachusetts, Senate, on Friday of last

over the land a document hearing his signature, and

calculated to strengthen the hands of the worst foes

Mr. SEWALL, from the Special Committee on the Resolutions of Delaware, &c., reported a bill for the further protection of personal liberty, giving jury trial to fugitive slaves, as follows :-

AN ACT further to protect personal liberty :

Sec. 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint in every county, one or more Commissioners, learned in the law, whose duty it shall be, in their respective counties, when any person in this State is arrested or seized, or in danger of being arrested or seized, as seized, or in danger of being arrested or seized, as a few thousand families beggared, desolated, destroy a fugitive slave, on being informed thereof, diligented by the driving of this craft—what

petition of any such Commissioners or any other person, setting forth that he is informed and believes their wealth? They call for legislation to protect that any person, whose name if known shall be given in the petition, is arrested or imprisoned in any place within the county as a fugitive slave, by any person, whose name if known shall be given, which petition the distiller, and the wealthy wholesale desler, and the retail seller, all fattening on the misshall be verified by the oath of the petitioner, it shall thereupon be the duty of such clerk or Justice to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus in favor of the person claimed as a fugitive slave, under the seal of the Supreme Judicial Court, or the seal of the said Justraffic that fills the coffers of the rum-merchant on tice, in the same form and manner, as nearly as may be, as is directed in the 11th chanter of the Revised to the Supreme Judicial Court, if in session, in the county in which the person claimed as a fugitive slave may be when the writ is issued, and if not so in session, before any Justice of said Court.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all judicial and exson to believe, that any person in the Commonwealth a about to be arrested as a fugitive, forthwith to give notice thereof to some Commissioner of the county in which said person resides or may be found.

of any person claimed as a fugitive slave, he shall their readers such documents as the from such a decision, and claim a trial by jury, which shall be had at the next term of the court in the cration of the Maine law? Ah, gentlemen, do ye same county, or at any adjourned session of said not know that by this craft we have our wealth? court before the next term; and the person so claimed as a fugitive may give bail to the claimint for the wor to him that coveteth an evil covetousness to sufficient, not exceeding one thousand dollars, with ing a city by iniquity; and the woe unto him that one or more securities, to the satisfaction of the giveth his neighbor drink, and putrest the bottle to natted to the common juil to await the trial.

Sec. 5. The court to which such appeal is

Sec. 6. The Commissioners shall defray all exother expenses which may be incurred in the protection and defence of any person arrested as a fugitive orney and connsel in the case, small be paid by the

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after

By Mr. BRINLEY, from the Committee on the Militia, on the petition of Curtis C. Nichols and others, that colored persons may be enrolled on the militia, leave to withdraw

#### From the Cleveland True Democrat. REV. DR. COX.

Of all the coxcomical, pedantic, windy, weather-cocking divines to be found in either of the three worlds, the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., of Rusurban, Brooklyn, must be, in our opinion, decidedly and most unmistakably, the paragon. We have seen him, before a large audience, com-

posed mainly of clergymen, and in the midst of a sermon, or something so called, with an extatic suirk twinkling in his furious phiz, caused by a state witticism which he had contrived to get off, and at which he seemed to insist we were all bound to laugh outright. He wrote, and published, an octavo voltime of, if we rightly remember, some one thousand against Quakerism; the very bulk of his book demonstrating either its own windiness or the essential substantiality of the 'heresy' against which essential substantiality of the 'heresy' against which it was hurled. Formerly, he was 'a rampant abolitionist,' an eulogist of Garrison, and a most devoted admirer and defender of the English George Thou passes. But the hatred of his peers, and the cry of 'nigger, amalgamation, incendiarism,' and what not, get out of a Christian people. It is essentially the having been aroused against him, he suddenly a same as the Austrians obtained from the Croats 'caved',' as if conscious of having consmitted a gainst hungary. 'caved;' as if conscious of having committed a great mistake, and at last discovered that 'philanthrophizing' is a very profitless form of speculation. Subsequently, he was sent, or ran before he was sent, betrayed them, and now insult them by telling them to England, as a delegate to the World's Evangelithe whole was done for their gratification!—Portical Alliance. And, stronge to say, -for in old Eng- land Inquirer. vine is no better than 'a nigger,'—in that presence, the renegade Doctor was condignified presence, the renegade Doctor was confounded by the runsway Donglass, who vindicated so nobly his enslaved race and their cause against the former's aspersions and sophisms, that it seemed to many there could be hardly enough left of our 'Rustreban' to make an appearance again on the American side of the Atlantic. But that was a mere seeming. The result proved, that however hitle of the man survived that meeting in Samuel H. Cox, there was enough of the Doctor left to return to America not only, but to do as much as perhaps any one could do, to sustain the lower law of Congress tion.—Ex

likely to be fulfilled. Incredible as it may seem, | against the higher law of God. And now he is Mr. Birney actually had visions of an election to the Presidency. His admirers completely turned his ick Douglass should be consigned to slavery; that head by their fulsome adulation of him as 'Birney others should be sent to Liberia; that Daniel Webthe Just,' the 'Bible candidate,' &c., &c. Those ster should be made President of this Republic; and

## THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW: HOW IT WORKS.

Moral Sussion could have time to load and fire a single battery. Mr. Birney was to ride triumphant to the White House, over the crumbling and decaying fragments of the old parties, and the 'Cedar of Lebanon' was to be substituted for the Eagle upon the National flag. facts contained in it are astounding. from the reign of intemperance to the do this law is almost like the change from he ven. This legislation is demonstrated in the experience of all the people, to be of so benevolent, beat ifying a character, so profitable, so beneficial to the whole community, that, with united voice, they demand its continuance, and will have it carried into full effect. The hundreds of thousands of dollars said to have been raised by Boston capitalists for the purpose of bribing the people and the Legislature of Maine into a repeal of this beneficent law, are of no avail. We do not believe that al! the wealth of Massachusetts, offered in one vast sum, could induce the people to retrace their steps. The run merchants of Boston had better uncoil the worm of the still, or apply all their bribes at home; for they will be wanted there. With the example of Maine continued, and such a demonstration of the vast and va-ried beneficial results of this law, in the industry prosperity, and happiness of the people there, it will not be possible for the city of Boston to keep these blessings out of Massachusetts. It will not be possible for the rum interest of that city to keep the ple of the Old Bay State so besotted and blinded.— The people of the city may be kept in bondage for season longer to the Rum Demon and his pecuniar profits, but the people of the country will have the Maine law. Yet the supporters of rum exhibit an indefatigable

energy, earnestness, perseverance and practical sa-gacity in support of their cause. As often as Da-gon falls, the priests set him in his place again.— And their orators develope an astounding fertility of argument and eloquence. It is true that the ser-mons all turn upon text, Sirs, you know that by this eraft we have our wealth; but that one they handle with prodigious power. They show its application with heart-aff-cting pathos and carnestness, to various forms and interests of habit and of life, not be fore seen in such a light, but manifestly now endan-gered and endamaged by this philanthropic legisla ion. Not only the pecuniary interests of distillers and wholesale dealers are largely at stake, by putting nm-craft under the ban of law, as a public enemy but the editors and proprieters of not a few newspa pers, sustained so largely by rum advertisements, are in imminent danger of suffering. Sirs, you know that by this craft we have our wealth. The text is a very affecting one to all these clas-

ses. It carries its own application. They do not wish it to be made too broadly. They can take a hint as well as any man. They see which wind blows. And all the considerations of patriot ism, disinterested public policy, and the go the country at large, call upon them to protect such vast moneyed interests as are at stake in rum capital, and in their own advertisements. that by this craft we have our wealth. a fugitive slave, on being informed thereof, are a few thousand young men drawn intemperance—what are a few thousand laborers, technical person.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the clerks of Courts in their respective countres and of any Justice of the Peace in any county in which any person may be arrested or imprisoned as a fugitive slave, on the carrested or imprisoned as a fugitive slave, on the preciousness of intemperance, in comparison with the preciousness of this craft to those who by it have son, in behalf of the distiller, and the wealthy wholesale dealer, and the retail seller, all fattening on the mis-eries of their fellow-beings; but they profess a most pious horror of the law, when it comes in the shape of a protection for the poor and miscrable; they execrate the law when it turns against the murderou of the poverty and misery of his neighb moment law interferes with this craft, then they are seized with a holy fear of tyranny; they are afraid of despotic precedents; they are very anxious for men's liberties; they are mightily afraid of too much law, when, a few mo they thought this na tion could never get enough of it.

The whole difficulty is just here, with distillers, ecutive officers in this Commonwealth in their respective counties, who shall know or have good reappapers, all alike: Sirs. ve know that by this crapapers, all alike; Sirs, ye know that by this craft have our wealth. has been well asked, and Why do not the newspapers of New tork, the Commercial Advertiser, the Journal of which said person resides or may be found.

Sec. 4. If, upon the hearing before any judge in vacation of the writ of Habeas Corpus issued in favor

Union, and the morals of the State, spread before may appeal Portland the evidence from Neal Dow and other appearance, in such sum as the judge shall deem his house, building a town with blood, and establishnne or more securities, to the satisfaction of the giveth his neighbor drink, and puttest the bottle to him, and makest him drunken also. Now, on the mitted to the common juil to await the trial.

See 5. The court to which such appeal is taken, this villany every communerial house that sustains and any court to which a writ of Habeus Corpus it, and every form of business that derives profit returnable in any case under this act, may and shall, on application of either party, grant a trial by lie journal that gains money by advertising patronage, and therefore will not oppose it, but sanctions it is indepently accessive, and will be held directly reprinciples of commonest law, as well as sonse, to ry on all questions of fact in issue between the age, and therefore will not oppose it, but sanctions uties.

Sec. 6. The Commissioners shall defray all exponsible to the great God that weighs and gauges the evil, and distributes the just retribution.

And whereas, the defenders of the rum traffic allege against the Maine Liquor Law, the vast amoun slave, and the same, together with the reasonable of capital invested in distilleries and wholes de dram charges of the Commissioner for his services, as attorney and connsel in the case, shall be paid by the tors to burn and murder, should, on being caugh and brought to justice, allege the great cost o their arrangements for success and safety, as a good and sufficient reason why no attempt should be made to put them down. It is just as if a gang of counterfeiters should introduce as a rebutter of judgment and estopper on the whole suit against them, the fact that they had a capital of millions invested and engaged in their operations, and that said capital mus all be sacrificed, if these operations were stopped. It would therefore be better to let the whole community suffer by counterfeit money, than to cause such a erifice of millions, in a branch of lucrative in by stopping it by law. Sirs, the counterfeiters may say, as well as the distillers and wholesale drammer ies, know ye not that by this trade we have ou wealth? This is the whole argument presented by the liquor dealers against any interference by law with their execuble business.

They (the people) want rest and a cessation the North and at the South, to put the Government into the hands of men, who, in regard to sectional issues, will maintain the quet they desire. The strength of the Democratic party to-day is in the fact. that the people look to it, and not to the Whigs, to accomplish this result. - Washington Union.

Here is the work for which the Democratic par

a against Hungary.

The 'people' told the politicians to stand by lib-

Dr. DEWEY.-In a notice of a recent levee

# The Liberator, friends of the Christian religion and of humanity are

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, APRIL 2, 1852.

#### THE SIMS ANNIVERSARY.

The Vigilance Committee of Boston will commen rate the first anniversary of the forcible abduction of THOMAS SIMS, who was sent to the South by the Government of the United States and the municipal officers of this city, to be there subjected to perpetual slavery. The meetings will be held at the MELODEon, on MONDAY, April 12th. The forenoon, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to a religious meeting, in which the Rev. Theodore Parker will deliver an appropriate address. In the afternoon and evening, the proceedings will be of a varied but deeply interesting character. It is hoped that there will be such an attendance from all parts of Massachusetts, and the neighboring States, as will show that the love of freedom is not only preserved as a sa cred flame in New England, but is spreading through and warming the hearts of all its people.

The Essex Freeman, Worcester Spy, New York Anti Slavery Standard, New York Independent, and National Era, will please copy.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, JOHN P. JEWETT, HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M. P. HANSON, JOHN M. SPEAR, TIMOTHY GILBERT, LEWIS HAYDEN, Committee of Arran

#### AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of SYRACUSE.

on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the two following days. Further particulars hereafter. WILLIAM L.OYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELI. PHILLIPS, SYDNEY H. GAY, Sec'ry.

#### RESOLUTIONS Adonted by the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slaver

Society, (England.) on the 13th November, 1851. The members of the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society have observed, with deep con- able and impartial conduct. cern, that the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has taken no steps to redeem itself from the follow-

ing grave charges, which have been brought against it

in the London Morning Advertiser, the Bristol Exam-

iner, and various other papers, both English and American, as well as at several public meetings :-First-That the general course of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has been one of unfaithfulness to the interests of three millions of slaves

in the United States of America. Second-That it omitted to take any action in anticipation of the visits of American pro-slavery clergymen to England, until it was compelled to follow the current of popular feeling, which had been created during the previous three months by other less influ ential associations; and,

Third-That it subsequently claimed to have original inated the anti-slavery measures taken in this direction by different religious bodies, though many had en adopted before it put forth any recomm Fourth-That, although thoroughly aware of the

real character and merely nominal existence of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," it has persisted in demanding for that Society, exclusively, the support of British abolitionists.

Fifth-That it has studiously concealed from the public the unceasing exertions and great achievements of the 'American Anti Slavery Society,' excluding from the Reporter all notice of its proceedings, and declining to insert, even as advertisements. any resolutions of sympathy with its labors, or any appeals for aid to its annual Bazaar.

Sixth-That it has taken no notice, in the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, of the most remarkable series of Anti Slavery meetings ever held in the United States, at which George Thompson, Esq., M. P., recently addressed vast numbers of the American people, with singular eloquence, faithfulness, and of imprisonment and fine, have announced their de-

the readers of the Reporter accounts of interesting and important public meetings, held in different parts of co-operation and aid to that faithful band of Abolithe kingdom, to welcome those able and distinguish- tionists forming the American Anti-Slavery Society, ed representatives of their brethren in bonds, William who, undaunted by peril, persecution and calumny, trown and William and Ellen Craft; neglected and discouraged fugitive slaves bearing high testimonials from leading members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, while commending to the sympathy of the British public such as are patronized indebted. by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Eighth-That for the last eleven years, some of its more active members, without rebuke from the Society, have industriously circulated sinister reports, dered to the Ladies of the Bristol Anti-Slavery Sociecan abolitionists, while the Reporter has been closed to directed public attention to the disgraceful support all statements calculated to remove such misappre- given by many of the ministers of religion in America hensions; thus evincing a want of candor and magnanimity utterly unbecoming the professed friends of able exertions in arranging this meeting; and for in-

Wherefore, perceiving that the influence exerted by the British and Foreign A. S. Society has tended to repress energetic action, to withdraw English sympathy and aid from the true abolitionists of America and that, by multiplying the obstacles with which these devoted friends of freedom have to contend, it has grievously retarded the anti-slavery cause throughout the world,-the members of the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society feel that this body has forfeited the confidence formerly reposed in it, and that their duty to the slave requires them to dissolve their connection with it. And it is hereby resolved,

That this Society be no longer considered as an auxiliary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, but that it constitute an independent organization, to be governed by such regulations as shall hereafter be determined upon.

That the members of this Society consider it incumbent upon them to direct the attention of all other affiliated assocations to the grounds of their separation from the parent Society; and that a copy of the above resolutions, and of the printed documents on the subject already in circulation, be sent to the Secretary of each auxiliary.

F. N. TRIBE, Secretary.

# EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND AMER-ICAN SLAVERY.

mead Rooms, Bristol, (England,) December 3d, 1851,

Mr. H. Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in the chair, the following Brown in the Cossham in Mr. H. Cossham in the chair, the following Resolution. True, he is so magnanimous as to say he would tions were passed :-

JOSIAH HUNT .-

ceive slaveholders as members, present a formidable ought to embrace the Orthodox creed at once. the slaveholder, they sanction a relation which vio-lates the spirit and presents of the Christian that the said he would be reported of him that he said he would that 'whatever' advantage cannot be lates the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion, send his MOTHER into slavery, rather than see this and which, by every established rule of Church dis- Union dissolved. He said his son, or brother, not his cipline, disqualifies for membership.

That the right of holding property in man is so far irreverent or vulgar, not he, as to say mother in such recognised by the occumenical Evangelical Alliance, a connection! So delicately refined and reverential is that its Constitution admits slaveholders as members, he, that this Union might be shattered like a potsherd,

Moved by Mr. T. Hunson, seconded by Mr. C. CARPENTER,That although the British branch of the Evangelica

Alliance has excluded slaveholders from membership, yet it sanctions slavery in the following particulars 1st. It forms a portion of the œcumenical Evan

gelical Alliance which receives slaveholders in mem bership. 2d. At its late meeting in Freemason's Taverr ondon, it listened to a pro-slavery speech by Dr.

Baird, of America, without refuting it. 3d. It adopted a resolution encouraging the Amer

cans to enlarge the borders of their branch of the Illiance, which is slaveholding. This meeting, therefore, regrets, that at the recen

neeting of the Alliance in Bristol, the Committee saw fit to ignore the slavery question; and that, is giving a report of the proceedings which took place t the London meeting, the character of Dr. Baird's address, of the resolution adopted, and of the discussions on slavery, were suppressed.

Proposed by Mr. Estlin, seconded by Mr. R. CAR-PENTER .-That this meeting offers its best thanks to the Re-

Edward Mathews for the important information he has communicated to it respecting American slavery, and the unfavorable influence exerted by the Evangelical Alliance in obstructing the anti-slavery movement in the United States. It desires to express the opinion that Mr. Mathews is exculpated from every charge of impropriety in his conduct towards the late meeting of the British branch of the Alliance in Bristol; it congratulates him on the noble stand made by the 'American Baptist Free Mission Society,' in withdrawing from all connection with slaveholders and in endcavoring to destroy the iniquitous institution of slavery. It sympathises with him in the suffering he has had to endure for the slave's cause in his adopted country, and for the difficulties which already threaten to impede his cour-e in England. And it heartily bids him God-speed in all his labors to probeings in cruel bondage.

HANDEL COSSHAM,

Chairma mote the emancipation of three millions of human

Chairman

The Chairman having quitted the chair, the cordial

thanks of the meeting were offered to him for his

#### ENGLISH TESTIMONY. The following Resolutions, though passed

time since at a meeting held in Bristol, (England,) for the purpose of welcoming WM. and ELLEN CRAFT, we deem of too much importance not to be placed on record in our columns :-Proposed by Rev. T. S. Chisr; seconded by Rev.

WM. JAMES :

The course which the American clergy generally have taken with reference to the Fugitive Slave Bill appearing to this meeting to be inconsistent with the claims of Christianity, and with the duty of ministers of the Gospel towards the oppressed:

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the inisters and congregations of this city to take such steps as to them may appear effectual for bringing this important subject under the consideration of their but those of America, when the question is to se several religious bodies, at their approaching anniversaries in the month of May; both for the purpose of urging the propriety of not admitting into their pulpits any American elergymen who have either directly or indirectly given their sanction to the unrighteous Fugitive Slave Law; and of expostulating with the brethren of their respective denominations in the United States, upon the lamentable fact, that the whole system of American slavery, with all its terrible and demoralizing consequences, is now unquestionably receiving its main support from the churches of that country.

Proposed by J. B. Estlin; seconded by J. H. GREENLY:

That this meeting, contemplating with much solic itude the fierce contest between freedom and oppression, conscience and law, now going on in the U. States, desires to express its respect and admiration for all those courageous friends of the slave, who, in the face termination to obey God rather than man. And in Seventh-That it has assiduously kept back from an especial manner would this meeting offer its tribute of sympathy and gratitude, and its assurance of and has have, during the last twenty years, been awakening their country to a sense of its guilt and danger, and to whose persevering exertions in the cause of human rights, the slave's hope of deliverance is mainly

Proposed by Rev. WM. JAMES; seconded by JOHN C. NEILD :

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be prejudicial to the character and influence of some of ty, who, uninfluenced by the supineness and apathy of the most virtuous, high minded, and jutrepid Ameri- the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, have to the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law; for their valuviting Mr. and Mrs. Craft to Bristol.

#### ORVILLE DEWLY, HENRY CLAY, LOUIS KOSSUTH.

If I were a believer in the doctrine of total depravity, I fear I should scarcely be an abolitionist, because I should be disposed to say, 'what can't be cured must be endured.' As no hope could be entertained of the progress of man in virtue, humanity and justice without a conversion, such as is now deominated evangelical, and as the greater portion of evangelical converts are pro-slavery, (except that portion who reject the doctrine of total depravity,) there could be no hope of the slave's redemption, except in a change of human nature. I am led to the above reflections by reading an extract from the lecture of selves alone, or for white mea excla eriticised in the columns of the Liberator and in Frederick Douglass's Paper, that I feel as if it were an enfer any further remarks upon it. Of that, however, perceive that there are occasions when the the easter shall be the judge. The only point ! cisms have not touched. Orville Dewey, thank God in a snarl, which shall result in its own and human nature, is not totally deprayed, notwithstanding he has had no washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost'; though, to my mind, he appears to approach as near to that desperate condition as any human being since the birth of Cain, for he is sunk so low that he cannot perceive At a public meeting, convened by advertisement, that rights are sacred and eternal, and that rights and to review the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in reference to American slavery, held in the Broad-mead Rooms, Bristol. (England.) December 3d, 1851. ten times rather go himself—I had ten times rather with the success of having cast the special ten times rather at an armed times rather with the success of having cast the special ten times rather go himself—I had ten times rather with the success of having cast the special ten times rather go himself—I had te Proposed by Mr. J. C. Nelle, seconded by Mr. he would—than send them. What right has he in the national counsels to the ground in the national counsels to the ground in the national counsels. to deny the doctrine of vicarious atonement, on the That those churches and other societies which re- ground of its unreasonableness and injustice? He

MOTHER. Did he say MOTHER? He would not be so tyrs to the cause of freedom; and thus becoming an auxiliary to the Slave Power, its claims upon the it? That's the question. He dare not say he would be do of Slavery, by any chicanery or stratages whether

do it, but does he say he would not do it? refuses to declare his shame before the w extent. But slavery demands my should give himself away, as all that he even his brother or his son. It might mother. It is quite as likely to demand as himself, son or brother. Would be give without saying any thing about it, for the Union? He has too much shame, too ence, too much refinement, to say he was He could not be so 'vulgar,' eren to sar Would he send his sister, or his daught to the harem or the plantation, to say He is silent respecting these relations, ference is that he would do it, altho say it. Even Orville Dewcy is not so ed as to be destitute of shame, althor has absorbed and extinguished his sense of justice. 'The wisdom of er him is, to set aside absolute right, justin ity, to preserve an institution and a case ed upon a fundamental error. But bene est depth to which he has descended, there lower deep, which he cannot condence There is one sacrifice too great, one deed to be ble, for even this priest of Moloch!

The slave has a right to his freedom, he ale: his right comes into conflict with the Union, must yield. That is his position, and he is no ished that any man can any where be found to sider the declaration an extravagant one. He go into slavery to save the Union; but whe comes to the mention of his mother, he is said brought to a stand, and \*covered with these confusion of face.'

There does not breathe the wretch beneath the Nor walk at midnight when the stars go out With mantled blackness; and the slend Of the moon sinks far beyond the dark horizon That can exceed him in the blackness of his sor For he cannot be found in the wide universe So base, to say he'd sell his mother for a price.

But Orville Dewey would sell the mothers of of men and feel no pang, declare it right, and are price demands the sacrifice and sanctifies the So that he is intensely selfish in his shame, i tification and his refinement. O. Orville Des Orville Dewey! say-would st thou sell thy no to save this blood-cemented Union ? Thou went ell my mother, I know; but thy own mot Thou could 'st not be so 'vulgar or irreverent'

Henry Clay, too, that areh compromise, compromising always consists in giving slavery tle less than she demands, and liberty nothing apples of Sodom,' with a prescience worth greater than Jefferson, foresees the danger of the tion's playing the more than ridiculous faree stituting herself the arbiter of justice between nations. Henry Clay is a reader of his Bible, and has found the words of inspiration there, in the guage of H m who came to preach deliverance captive- With what measure ye meet, it shall measured to you again.' In his interview with F suth, he unveils himself, and these two menstar a vis, transparent as ice, and equally cold, calculand vulnerable.

The Magyar is ready to disregard all inte those of Hungary; the Kentuckian, to repudi a practical form. Mr. Clay is evidently co the principal cause of our weakness in a confor national justice, and as cautious about a to it as his illustrious guest has shown himself his distinguished career. But he perceives gaging in the European controversies must of sity exhaust our resources, and may not be si in maintaining liberty there; and 'if we she -there's the rub! When exhausted by for the hostile element in this country may soin! to rise and strike for liberty, under the lead some darker Kossuth; and it needs but little of the faculties of anticipation and imegian suppose, that the powers of European deep return the cup to our lips, and interfere in h of the hitherto oppressed slaves, supplying me the prosecution of a servile war. Thus cire ed and thus sustained, what mayel if slave masters should change places, and our retribu greater than we can bear?

Mr. Clay is right. This nation is in no cond don her armor and go forth as the champion of ty abroad. She must first be just and conhome, excise the black cancer from her vitals, it her constitution be shaken by the operation, a recuperative energies taxed to their utmost for her recovery. She must emancipal and her example will the the world that will require no armed intergive it force with the plotters of mischiel again rights of man the world over. By this time, Kossuth should understand

our true position, and perceive that it is impo for this nation to render any effective aid to the of Hungary, without a self-sacrifice such as unwilling to make in behalf of consisten He is unwilling to perceive any curtailm here, lest he should jeopardise the interests of Hungary. This nation is equally unwill teriere with European politics, lest it should ise the interests and safety of slavery. San parties are equally wise and equally consist o procure help for his own country, and at the object nearest his heart, he would lare destruction. The abolitionists, in dissolu Union, would do no more, their enemies being What cares he whether the present slave ! continue to groan in bondage, or rise and sh pression from their necks, and become tyris turn, if he can by our aid secure indep Hungary & Nothing. Has not every self being judge-a right to continue existing tutions, or change them through a revo blood? The absurdity of this attempt to liberty-loving portion of the American peo love liberty for all men, and the slaveh slavery-sustaining portion, who love liberty stand out in bold relief, to be read and w and he and ' pretty good abolitionis of American slavery should be ignored in the vain hope of entrapping the slareh Surely, Kossuth- pretty good abolition judges-intends treachery to, or eternal the slaveholding element in this count. are apt to come to the conclusion that perfe ter luck than want of success.

I should rejoice in the success of Koss for this very reason, though I cannot ex rations; and this at an hour when b bloody talons in its neck. Surely, 'pri litionists' should learn wisdom from e know by this time, that when slavery lence, then, of all others, is the time to erty without this precaution, cannot be The Slave Power never sleeps, and cheated into a bargain by which it shall It never has been done, and never compromising friends of liberty, jumanity have got this lesson to learn learn it, though they seem to be very Liberty can never succeed against the deTHE AM

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en togeth tre remain came into the ultima red the l The Lord away size Lord's meri be hold apen, unyielding, uncompromising, ting warfare, without armistice and without anting wanted nditions, may be sure of defeat, unless by the indomitable will of those who are d stemer stuff and more unyielding materials. GIDEON LONGPROBE.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH AND NATION. West BRIDGEWATER, March 20, 1852.

FRIEND, - It is no wonder that Garriso hated by many who are in the churches, lessing to the natural hearts of people to ults exposed; but truth is mighty, and Why marvel at the pro-slavery athematizing the Garrisonians by the urch destroyers,' 'disturbers of the They speak fearlessly of the sins of the f the nation, and if slavery was not upchurches, it would soon cease to be a ne For this reason, the world at large look h for example. Many in the churches prove that the word of God sanctions I never read of any such oppression i k as exists in this pretended free country not even Egyptian slavery began to com-There is no account given in the of the Egyptians buying or selling any of es, or of Pharaoh, or any of the lords of olating any of the Jewish women. It is nown that debauchery, buying and selling, families for ever from each other, are the s in the slavery in this country, to need ing upon them. The word says, Love ing of the law; and in Matt. 22:37-40halt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This and great commandment. And the second note it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thya these two commandments hang all the law whets.' According to these words, (which Savier's,) the word does not uphold slavery. apparently, if we examine more closely, k at all into the internal sense of the word, e that there is nothing throughout the law d of any one, who essays to prove that slaright by the word, ever referring to the above a those who say that the Bible upholds would put to our Lord's words in that pascording to this Scripture, charity, the good the all of the church ; and when the church be in the good of life, that is, in love to the he neighbor, it is no longer a church. This d times without number, in the writings ons Swedenborg. Wherever we find a filed with love to the Lord and mankind, we d the true church in that individual; a little mblem and a part of the grand man heaven; independent of all ecclesiastica herarchy has power to disannul it.

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s of Kossuth's mission must consistently lend by these means. But p-sighted, too wary a uch 'freeds salt' ope-when he is rampand the spirit of freedsing ground, and fixed in ely, 'pretty good also-from experience, and

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while to the words of our Lord, to which I red, all those who uphold the Fugitive aw are the church destroyers, and make void law and the prophets. If there were not sycholders and abettors in the external es, would they call the true friends of liberty because some abolitionists differ from them ws of the Sabbath, and in the manner of it, and are not afraid to do good works or th day, as well as talk about them? hen I think of the American Church, it remind

ravenous, blood-thirsty bird is an ap of our United States, both in Church and The Church, as well as the nation, shows the the eagle, by setting herself on high; she with the fashionable religion of the day, and, e blood-thirsty engle pursues his prev, se Church pursue the poor flying slave, catche her, and holds her prey fast in her talons, until satisted her vicious taste with the blood of fugitive. The Government is not unlike the that respect; the same disposition is ns. Must not such a Church, such a Governme to an end? Such a Government, such a h, must and will, according to the laws of etere and wisdom, goodness and truth, inevitably

m. There are yet some lovers of justice and ned that they are not confined to within the the Church. I do not often take it upon myprophecy, but it is impossible for me not to futurity with prophetical eyes. I may live merican churches and Union shivered to but I do not expect to live to see the glorious and Government that will arise from their All human governments are tottering to their ions throughout the world. The time has when people will think and act for themselves. emighty thunderings and lightnings in dies, and earthquakes in the moral world, at at day, caused by the utterance of truth; true Church need not be dismayed. In a vioest, the pestiferous air is annihilated, not the tmosphere is purified, and becomes healthe aspect of things, we have reason to storm has just commenced, and, amid the Lents, no doubt, many of the true discihe Lord will lose their natural lives; but the the body is the passage to endless happiness, who are in love to the Lord and the neighthese two loves make heaven. If the antiause needs any martyrs, those who are in st love to the Lord and the neighbor, will fisk from duty should Government require

outh. I think it is the duty of every folthe Savior to cry out against the sins of this tones that shall shake this God-defying from centre to pole. It looks to me that ie sins of America is about full. These ites, like Capernaum, have exalted themwen, and will be brought down to hell, stance. I know the Lord is slow to aneady to reclaim and forgive his erring chilhe Lord himself cannot save individuals or that their own will; if people are detereir own destruction, the Lord must perto go on in that way, for he is a God of ell as of truth, justice, love and mercy. one great harmonious whole, and if he der in one point, he breaks that beauand distracts the moral law which binds gether, and separates it from the hells. neth no more sacrifice for sin.' 'The he into the world to subdue the hells, and humanity; and the passion of the cross

the hells, and also fully glorified his human-

ord, by the passion of the cross, did not

as merit is nothing else than a remission of

salem concerning the Lord. If individuals or nations | will not keep the commandments of the Savior of th world, they cannot escape destruction. He says ex. THE TREMONT TEMPLE IN RUINS !- ESTIplicitly, in his gospel, 'Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.' The Jews, the people to whom he likewise perish." The Jews, the people to whom he was then preaching, did not repent, but went on persecuting the true followers of Christ, until the Roman army cast a trench about their beloved city, Jerusalem, took it, razed the beautiful temple to the ground, until no stone remained upon another, according to our Lord's words, Matt. 24:2. By the appearance of things, we have every reason to think it will be thus with this nation as it was with the Jews. In the outrage at Christiana and Syracuse, the same disposition was shown to all who aided the defenceless slaves in their escape from bondage, and is continually being shown to all who espouse the cause of the oppressed, that was shown by the Jews to the Savior of the world and all his followers. The Lord says—Matt. 23:37, 38—40, Jerusalem! Jerusalem! Thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathered they children together, even as a hen gathered thy your house is left unto you desolate; for I say unto you, ye shall not see me henceforth until you shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord! Yes, the glory has departed from this county of the south end of the form the form the form the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathered thy defending not have gathered thy of the form the south wall. His left leg was broken, and he was the few the form of a low building adjoining, and acon the front fell in the south wall fell, outwardly, upon the roof of a low building adjoining, and acon the front fell in the south wall fell, outwardly, upon the form the form the south wall fell outwardly, upon the form the form the form the south wall fell outwardly in the form the form the fo was then preaching, did not repent, but went on peryou, ye shall not see me henceforth until you shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord! Yes, the glory has departed from this country; the people, as a nation, have forsaken the fountains of living waters, and have hewn to themselves broken cisterns, that can hold no water. Do they feed the cold and hungry, half naked slaves, many of whom are disciples of the Lord? Do they not rather hunt them down with bloodhounds, and return him or her to the relentless master or mistress, who rejoices over him as the hunter does over his prey? Is this according to the command given by the Most High through Moses to the Jews—'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which has escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even of thy gates, where it liketh him best; theu shalt not oppress him.' Deut. 23:15, 16. And in Isaiah 16: 3, 4—'Hide the outcast; bewray not him that wandereth. Let mine outcasts dwell with thee; . . . be thou a covert to them from the fames had made such headway that it was found impossible to subdue them. A light breeze from the west gently fanned the flames, and they spread with assonishing rapidity.

The Tremont Temple, as is well known, was formerly the home of the Drama, having been built as a heatre in 1827, and was used as such till 1843, when it was sold to the Baptists for public worship, for \$55,000. It was fitted as at present at an extra expense of \$25,000. The depth of the building was 145 feet; width in front, 78 feet; width in rear, 90 feet; covering an area of 11,340 feet.

The upper hall was capable of seating 2000 persons, and was 88 by 90 feet. The lower hall was not so large. One of the most magnificent organs in the city was in the upper hall, which was insured for \$2,2000, divided between four offices—one in this city, one in Hartford, one in Salem, and one in Portland.

A large number of artists, dentists and others, october of the paid the various rooms of the building. The foldereth. Let mine outcasts dwell with thee; . . . b thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler? It is plain to every impartial observer, that our lowing are all the companies we could learn of:laws are contrary to the laws of God; and again I

say, the glory has departed from this nation, without

This Republic has grown up like a cedar of Lebanon, under whose branches all nations may take shelter, to appearance, the admiration of the world. On examination, we shall find one branch wantingthere is none to cover the poor Ethiopian. There is a worm which lies coiled in the trunk of the tree, and has succeeded in lopping off the branch of which l have just spoken, by means of its sharp and venom ous fangs. The blight of the limbs and the leaves of this beautiful tree is now very visible to all the nations on the globe. The worm is already gnawing the body, and this stately tree is destined to be consumed by slavery, and scattered to the four winds of the earth; but let us trust in the Lord, and do our duty, leaving the event with him, and say, . Thy will b He sees not as man sees. He has assured us that truth and good will finally triumph. The oil and wine will not be really injured, though to appearance they may be for a while; they only become purer by this conflict. As I remarked above, in a thunder tempest, the impure air is destroyed, not the good. After the war of elements has subsided in America and elsewhere, from the ashes of this Republic and other warlike governments, and the Church which now exists, I see a new and lovely church and government, beautiful to the eye, far surpassing the present governments and churches; resembling the ove as to humility; not warlike, but, with the light and heat of the sun of righteousness, causing goodness and truth to fructify and fill the whole earth, which has become like a desert, through the influence of the evil and the false that prevail. Goodness and truth can never fructity and take root in a land of slavery. All oppressive governments must fall, before the earth will be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea; for as long as mankind are in the love of ruling and oppressing their fellowbeings, they will not and cannot acknowledge alle-giance to the King of kings. 'No man can serve giance to the King of kings. 'No man can serve two masters, for either he will love the one and hate for its uses, aside from its massive and stately appear the other, or hold to the one and despise the other.' the other, or hold to the one and despise the other. ance, made it an object of interest and regard to all When the world is willing to live in obedience to the citizens and strangers.—Boston Journal of Wednesday. law of love, then oppression in every form will cease, and the Lord's kingdom will come in all its glory and FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. satible with the higher law, which is love to the Lord and the neighbor, and rules the heavens, not congenial with the love of self, which is the law of hell.

The town of Downerville, California, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st ult. Loss over \$200,-

Every one who is acquainted with New Church | 000. firmed by those writings; that they strike directly at ample of New Church people be either for or against slavery, that church, no doubt, is as good as any: it ought to be much better. There are those in that belief whom I highly esteem.

Several defalcations have recently come to night.—
The Treasurer of Colfueras county has absconded with \$30,000, and the Treasurers of Sacramento and Tuolumne with large amounts.

The yield of gold from the mines is somewhat diminished, owing to the scarcity of water. Very little water than the fallen since last steamer. the root of all oppressive governments. Let the ex. House.

Law, I think they must have assembled in Pandemo-Law, I think they must nave assembles to all the robberies.

The Legislature have recently held their sittings at the Robberies and Same Bull was likely to Genii in the infernal regions to abet them. I should Sacramento. The Fugitive Slave Bill was likely not be surprised if they should attempt to pass one more law—that is, one to put an end to freedom of speech. Perhaps they will be wise enough not to undertake that. If there is such a law passed, it will only hasten the conflict between oppression and freedom-bring it sooner to a crisis. The Fugitive Slave on Feather river, and some hundred miners had exc Law has made many abolitionists, and if the slave-cuted summary justice on as many of them as could holders and their shotters wish to chalitioning the holders and their abettors wish to abolitionize the holders and their abettors wish to abolitionize the whole country, I ask, can there be any quicker way than to hang a few such \* traitors' (as they are called by Daniel Webster, Millard Filmore, &c.) as those of Christiana? It is beyond question, that nearly all the South, and some (I do not know how many) at the North, would be glad to see every lover of freedom condemned to death as being a traitor to his valley for murdering a traveller, and several of them executed. the North, would be gian to see every

the North, would be gian to see every

the North would be gian to see every

to done condemned to death as being a traitor to his country. Let us all watch and pray, lest we enter into temptation. May we hold fast the principles of truth and righteousness through all tribulation, prove ourselves to be against this heaven-daring law, and be found on the side of Him 'who came to preach the whole South (there are some grand exception). As who sould there are outside the captives, to set at liberty those that are bound; 'recollecting that 'whosever will save his life for twenty about the time the steamer left, causing great rejoicing among the miners.

A regular line of clippers has been established between San Francisco and Boston. e Christiana prisoners to any pacific feel- my sake and the gospel's, the same shall find it.'

Your sister in behalf of humanity,

# NON-RESISTANCE.

We learn that our beloved friend, and fellow-laborer in all good reforms, ADIN BALLOU, will deliver a
discourse on Christian Non-Resistance, in the Melodeon, on Sunday morning, the 11th instant. This will
on, on Sunday morning, the 11th instant. This will
on, on Sunday morning, and it is hoped that many of the friends of reform in the country will arrange to be in Boston both on Sunday and

Philadelphia March 28.—A destructive fire occurred this morning in Strawberry street, between Market and Chestnut streets, consuming three large importing houses, occupied as follows:—Lewis & Co.,
loss \$300.000—insured for \$275.000; Stuart & Bros.,
loss \$50,000—insured for \$400.000; Gihon & Co.,
loss \$150,000; E. M. Davis & Co., loss not ascertainel, but covered by insurance. The goods in the latterstore were saved. The building belonged to Stuart
& Bros., and was insured for \$80,000. The several
buildings extended from Strawberry to Bank streets,
and formed the very centre of trade for foreign goods.
Weyeth & Bro. were also burnt out—loss \$100,000.
The total loss will reach over \$1,000,000. Philadelphia March 28 .- A destructive fire occu iste combat, by which he overcame and bay sins, but bore them. The imputation of the repentance.' See doctrine of the New Jeru-

Fast in Connecticut, Priday, April 9.

#### DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION

MATED LOSS, \$200,000!

A few minutes before I o'clock this morning, fir

A large number of artists, dentists and others, oc

Dr. J. Cheever, Botanic Medicines. J. B. McCrea, Hairdresser. C. E. Green, Furnishing Goods, N. Johnson, Music Dealer and Teacher.

R. Woodward. ston Musical Fund Society Committee Room J. K. Hayes, Superintendent, E. G. Leach, Surgeon Dentist, I. Strickland, Dentist,

H. A. Emery, Dentist. John Pope, Portrait Painter. B. F. Mason, Portrait Painter. John C. King, Sculptor. Wellman Morrison, Portrait Painter.

Benjamin Champney, Artist. John W. A. Scott, Artist.

George Bemis, Teacher of Music.
A. H. Ogden, Taxidermist.
Irenus Franklin, Teacher of Music.
The loss of Mr. A. N. Johnson, in pianos, music, ., is probably not far from \$3,000.

Rev. Mr. Shepard lost a valuable library, which he had stored in the fourth story.

Thomas Thompson, Eq., who had a collection of very rare and costly pictures stored in an upper story, lost the entire collection, which was valued at \$50,-000.

William L. Maynard, dentist, lost about \$400.

Mr. Kimberly, crayon painter, lost every thing.
Mr. King, the sculptor, lost probably over \$3000, mong his collection were marble busts of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and many other eminent men, which

Clay, Calhoun, and many other emment men, which he had been at great cost in procuring.

Among Mr. Pope's collection of paintings was a portrait of Madame Tedesco, which has been much admired by thousands, and which was destroyed.

This picture was one of the best productions of the

The building next South of the Temple was completely smashed by the falling walls, and was occu-pid by Stephen B. Stewart, plumber; Joseph Pierce, oyster saloon; Mr. Howe, Tremont market; John

oyster saloon; Mr. Howe, Tremont market; John Cadmus, billiard saloon, and the Gem.

The adjoining buildings were pretty severely scorched, but none of them took fire. Joshua Seward's stable, in the rear, was in great danger, and the horse and carriages were removed when the fire first broke out. The iron shutters of the Temple probably saved

the stable and other buildings.

The destruction of this noble edifice must be looked upon as a public calamity, for its central locality,

fullness. Our rulers and law-makers will then make | The steamer Croscent City arrived at New York

writings, knows that what I have stated above is con-firmed by those writings; that they strike directly at bill for that purpose has been introduced in the Efforts to call a Convention to revise the State

Crime is on the increase, particularly burglaries and

A series of Indian atrocities have been committed

The ship Pactolus, which left San Francisco on the

ween San Francisco and Boston. Chas. H. Dexter and Capt. Daniels were found out to pieces in their beds at Spanish Bar, on the 16th.

The anniversary of Washington's birth day was celebrated with great splendor.

France.-It is said that the civic list of Louis No poleon will be 800,000f., free from the charge of maintaining the royal establishment which fell upon Louis

ernment of Cuba by Gen. Carredo, who would sail from Cadiz on the day that the Canada left Liverpool. Autria.—Lord Derby's accession to office had given satisfaction at the Court of Vienna. The Government had resolved to abstain from the reprisals upon English travellers, threatened from the countenance given in England to the refugees.

New York, March 30.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the explosion at Hurlgate, exonerates Maillefert from all blame, but censures the pilots in that vicinity, who have generally exhibited a bad feeling towards the Professor. PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

The mass meeting last evening on the subject of the New York mint was quite an indignant one. The resolutions boldly announce that Pailadelphia will retain the whole mint or none; that the Quaker city is soon to become the commercial metropolis of the Union, and that she will, at no distant day, monopo-

An Accidental Explosion of a singular and, disactrous character, occurred on Thursday afternoon at Hurlgate, N. Y., in the course of the blasting operations which are going on there, under the direction of Mons. Maillefert. Two persons were killed by the explosion. A telegraphic dispatch to the Traveller gives the following account:—

There were two boats and five persons in the party: M. Maillefert and his brother-in-law were in one boat, and a young man named Theodore Southard at two laboring men, whose names we could not ascertain, were in the other. The cylinders containing the charges communicating with the wires, ready to be attached to the battery in M. Maillefert's boat, were deposited when all had been made ready, and the charge lowered upon the rock to be blasted. The young man, Theodore Southard, handed M. Maillefert a wire, which it is supposed, instead of leading to the charge under water, was attached to the cylinder in the boat. Not suspecting this unfortunate blunder of young Southard's, M. Maillefert and his brother-in law pro-ceded off some forty yards from the other boat, and fired the charge.

The effects of the explosion of 125 pounds of gunpowder, closely packed in a cylinder, were of course from the other boat, and fired the charge.

The effects of the explosion of 125 pounds of gunpowder, closely packed in a cylinder, were of course of the whole people, and held by the United States, for the benefit of all the States.

For At the present time, says the Worcester Spy, Elius Burritt is popularizing the American idea of Cheap Ocean Postage, in Great Britain, and the utmost er thusiasm and sympathy is there manifested for Ocean Postage, in Great Britain, and the utmost er thusiasm and sympathy is there manifested for Ocean Postage, in Great Britain, and the utmost er thusiasm and sympathy is there manifested for Ocean Postage, in Great Britain, and the utmost er thusiasm and sympathy is there manifested fool to the call.

Cheap Ocean Postage.—Mr. Sumner's resolution of inquiry into the exped

#### WORCESTER POLICE COURT.

Monday, March 22.

Levi Henderson, a colored man, was charged, before Justice Green, with having infringed the fifth section of the 130th chapter of the Revised Statutes; and was bound over in the sum of \$200 to answer the charge at the May term of the Court of Common

The defendant has been in the city for several days, representing that he had purchased himself from slavery, and soliciting funds to redeem his wife and children from bondage. To the profession of bezgar he added that of preacher; being licensed, according to his own account, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, On Sunday last, he preached an impressive sermon to the colored church, taking for his text the words of Jeremiah; Oh, that my head were waters, and my eyes a fountain of tears!

eyes a fountain of tears!'
Henderson has lived in the family of Mr. Henry Willard, since he came here, upon whose evidence and that of his wife, he was held to bail. He wa and that of his wife, he was held to ball. He was about to leave for Boston, with the other party im-plicated, a colored girl about 18 years of age, named Georgiana Mastyn, when he was apprehended. He succeeded in finding bail after having deposited up-wards of \$100, and promising to return before Monday next, to make up the whole sum.

Funeral of the Poet Moore. - The remains of this highly gifted man were on Wednesday consigned to their last resting-place, in a vault on the north side of the church yard of Bromham, a village lying half a mile to the left of the turnpike road leading from Devizes to Chippenham, and four miles from the former place. The stone covering the poet's ashes records the deaths of two of his children: 'Anastasin Mary Moore, born March 16, 1813, died March 8, 1829: also her brother, John Russell Moore, died Nov. 23, 1842, aged 19 years.' When the popularity of Moore, as a writer, is considered, it is a matter of sur-Moore, as a writer, is considered, it is a matter of surprise that more persons were not present at the funeral; but beyond the idlers of the village, who usually congregate on such occasions, there were but few, and these for the most part from the neighboring towns of Devizes and Melksham. The hearse, containing the body, and followed by one mourning carriage only, containing Messrs, R. H. Brabant, Esq., M. D., the Rev. H. Drury, G. C. Kenrick, Esq., and the representative of H. F. Talbot, Esq., personal friends of the deceased, arrived at the church soon after one; the deceased, arrived at the church soon after one; the deceased, arrived at the church soon after one; the services were performed by the Rev. E. T. Elgelt. The coffin, covered with black cloth, and bearing the simple inscription, 'Thomas Moore, born May 28, 1779, died February 25, 1852, aged 72 years,' was lowered into the vault. The spectators quitted the spot, and the churchyard soon resumed its usual quiet appearance.—London Morning Post, March 5th.

Death of Hon. Jeremiah Marrow - Ex-Governo Morrow died on the 22d instant, at his farm on the Little Miami, Warren county. From the birth of Ohio to the present year, - just half a century, - Gov. Morrow has been part of the public life of the State. the was her first Representative in Congress, a Sena-tor, Governor, Canal Commissioner, and in the latter part of his career, an active participator in the first

great railroad enterprise of the State.

Governor Morrow was a member of the Convention to form the first Constitution in 1802. He was a Representative in Congress from 1803 to 1813; he was Senator from 1813 to 1819; Governor from 1822

Was Senator from 1813 to 1819; Governor from 1822

Was Senator from 1813 to 1819; Governor from 1822

The annual report of Attorney General Cliften and the whole number of criminal pros-

In all the public trusts committed to him, he was distinguished for strict integrity and strong good

been posting about in Louis Phillippe's carriages, which he has quietly helped himself to. We suggest that, for the information of English residents, at least, each time the President travels in one of these purloined vehicles, there be scribbled on each panel " Carriage not paid."

Fight for a Wife .- The Journal states that at Dor-Fight for a Wife.—The Journal states that at Dor-chester, on Monday, there was quite a row between some Irishmen. Two of them had been paying their 'respects' to a girl there, and the girl herself having no choice in the matter, said she would surrender her heart to the 'best man.' The two lovers accepted the terms, and fought for some time alone; but final-ly the friends on both sides became excited, and entered the ring. The battle resulted in the arrest of ten of the combatants, who were taken to Dednam jail. No return is made of the killed; but one boy ten of the combatants, who were taken to Dednam jail. No return is made of the killed; but one boy had his head cut open by a woman who struck him with a stone which she had tied in her apron.

Margaret Fuller Ossoli.-The London Athenaus Margaret Passer. — The Condon Atheneum states that a lady in England has in her possession a sealed package of the late Margaret Fuller's manuscripts—probably intended by her for publication. They are supposed to be the journals she kept during her stay in England. Upon her departure for the continent, she placed them in the hands of a friend in Leaden, with the injunction that the in London, with the injunction that the package should be returned, with the seal unbroken, to her hands. No provision was made for death, and the lady who has the package feels no little difficulty as to the course she should pursue. The papers, of course, belong to Miss Fuller's heirs.

The Missing Schooner Penelope.—A letter from San Francisco, of Feb. 14, says of the Penelope, which left that port Oct. 17, for San Juan on the Pacific, and which has not since been heard from, that 'Cuptain which has not since been heard from, that 'Cuptain Dodge, of Beverly, her commander, owned her, and had his wife and child with him. Wm. Hanna, who has a wife and child on Nantucket, was sailing-master of her. Among the passengers were Capt. Wm. Hunter and Charles D. Pinkham, also from the

John Augustus, the Boston philanthropist, has recently published a work, from which it appears that during the last ten years, he has bailed out of the Po-lice Court 569 persons. The bail amounted to \$18,394. The amount of fines and costs, \$1751 65. For the last eighteen years, in the Municipal Court, he has bailed 533 persons, on which the amount of nnes and cosis, \$400. Ints would make the number in both Courts 1102, bnit \$99,464, for fines and costs, \$2417 65. In 1843, Mr. Augustus received aid from various persons to the amount of \$758, and for the last five years, his receipts have averaged \$1776, all of which he is said to have expended in his labors.

New Hampshire Gazette .- This ancient and respectable newspaper commences the 13th week of its 98th year, under charge of Mr. Edward N. Fuller, late of the Manchester Mirror.

The Iowa Land Bill, which passed the Senate, 30 to 10, and is likely to puss the House, bestows upon that State, for railroad purposes, 1,500,000 acres of land.

feared his wounds are fatal. M. Maillefert and his brother-in-law were in one of French's metalic lifeboats, and so great was the shock, that notwithstanding they were at the distance of 40 yards at least from where the other boat was, they were blown some lorty feet into the air, and came down into the river. Both were injured. M. Maillefert's shoulder is broken, and he is much burned and bruised. His life, however, is not in danger. His brother-in-law's injuries are comparatively light.

The shock of the explosion was so great, that all the houses in the neighborhood, for half a mile or so, were shaken to the foundation.

There is now living in the north part of Town-send, an Ethiopian woman, named Susanna Huzzy, who has attained the ripe old age of nearly 103 years. Her husband was a slave in Massachusette, and wo his freedom by enlisting in the Revolutionary service during the war. The old woman now enjoys the comfortable pension of ninety-six dollars per annum, and has recently made application for bounty lands, under an old statute of Massachusetts.—Brattleboro' (Vt.) Eagle.

The Duchess of Orleans has addressed the fol owing letter to the President, refusing the dotation f 300,000 francs per annum, maintained to her in the decree of January 22d :-

'Monsieur,-As I do not acknowledge your right to plunder my family, neither do I acknowledge your right to assign to me a dotation in the name of Fran I refuse the dowry.

Reuben Edmondson, better known as 'Jack Bowers,' the most noted thiof in the Mississippi Val-ley, died in St. Louis on the 6th inst. He was 63 years of age, and stated in a confession, which he made just before his death, that he had been arrested 115 times, and incarcerated in various prisons 61

Letters from Paris state that Hon. Dudley Selden, of New York, was lying at his hotel in a dying

St. Louis papers state that Gov. Kossuth con sented, for the first time in this country, to sit for his daguerreotype in that city.

The Whigs of Galveston, Texas, have declared in layor of Fillmore, and passed resolutions sustaining the Compromise. The New York papers say that the Western trade pays better this spring than was expected, while the 'South is laggard in its payments and its orders.' Wonder how 'Union' stock now is in the market! and whether the merchants there are as zealous as

Six thousand ladies of Alleghany city hav etitioned for the Maine Law.

ever in the business of negro-catching !

Secretary Web-ter was received in the Legisla ture of New Jersey, at Trenton, on the 26th uit. He has been tendered a public dinner, but declined.

Kossuth arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult. No preparations were made to receive him, and but little excitement was shown.

Fatal Affray.—This evening, as a colored man, named Miles Hubel, was passing the corner of Wall and Water streets, in this city, he came in contact with an Irishman, and after an interchange of some blows, the Irishman, whose name could not be as-certained, stabbed Hubel so badly that he died short-ly afterwards. The Mobile Advertiser says that a Miss Cush

man was to commence walking 500 half miles in 500 consecutive half hours, upon the race course. She walks on the green turf in front of the ladies' stand when the weather is pleasant, and in the building

was senior in the state of the control round for the Little to 1825; Canal Commissioner subsequently; in Congress from 1841 to 1845; and President of the Little Miami Railroad Company till 1847.

In Congress, he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

In all the public trusts committed to him, he was the control of the control

The Boston Courier says- When the Amer ican Plutarch arises, most assuredly his first 'paral-lel' will be that of Washington and Webster.'

If the future American Plutarch gets an inkling that there is such a task before him, we rather think he will be in no haste to 'arise.'

Ole Bull gave a concert at Washington on Fri-

The Hungarians in Iowa have sold out their claims at New Buda, and will leave for Texas

Kossuth.-No preparations were made to receive M. Kossuth at Memphis, Tenn., and he therefore did not

The Presbytery of Utica have adopted resolu-tions in favor of the Maine Liquor Law, and against the Fugitive Slave Law. The Presbytery of Geneva have also adopted resolutions against the Fugitive

The new Custom House at New Orleans cov ers two acres of ground, and is one-third larger than the Capitol at Washington. It is built of Massachu-

Seven thousand pounds of powder were con-sumed in one blast at Holyhead, England. The ex-plosion dislodged thirty thousand tons of rock.

A telegraphic despatch from Plymouth (England) of the 12th ult., announces the arrival of the Bosphorus, with news of the termination of the war at the Cape, and the unconditional surrender of the

Louis Napoleon is said to have ordered his but to be placed in each of the communes of Paris. A letter from St. Bartholomew, dated March 4

announces a destructive fire on that Island, on the 2d inst., consuming 120 buildings. The sufferers are represented as being in a most heart-rending condi-

recently taken place in New York, have been as pro-ductive of evil as the sowing of dragons' teeth. Ten persons now lie in the jails of New York awaiting

MEMPHIS, March 27th.

Steamboat Explosion—Eight Lives Lost—Sinking of a Steamer.—The steamer Pocahontas collapsed both the flues of her middle boiler, killing eight persons and severely scalding eighteen others. All the sufferers belong to the Western States.

The steamer Grampus sunk in the Hutchee River. No lives were lost.

IF It is stated that Essex County, Massachusetts more densely populated than any other tract of land of its size in the United States. Its population in 1850 was 31,307; number of towns, 30; population to square mile, 328.

The Ioua Land Bill, which passed the Senate, 30 to 10, and is likely to pass the House, bestows upon that State, for railroad purposes, 1,500,000 acres of land.

The Boston Post, in anticipation of the Maine Liquor Law, is growing prodigiously eloquent upon the right of juries to decide on law as well as factant an idea which couldn't be got into its head during the trials of the Shadrach rescuers.

A most Horrible Fight between two Catholic Priests. Madrid, Feb. 18.—A letter from Logrono mentions a murder committed by one priest upon another, in the vestry of Brieves church. A quarrel had taken place between them as to who should say the first masses. After a 'arrious personal conflict, in which they struck one another with the sacred vases, one of them, who is noted for his ferocity, beat out the other's brains with a [holy] erucifix.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Proceedings of the A. S. Convention assembled in Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 5, 6, 1833—which resulted in the formation of the A. A. S. Society;
First, second, third Annual Reports of the American A. S. Society;
Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization;
Any on who has either of the above for sale with

Any one who has either of the above for sale, will confer a favor on me by inferrning me of the fact, by a letter addressed to me in Roston.

WM. I. BOWDITCH.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

PARKER PILLSBURY and ALONZO J. GROVER, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in LAWRENCE, on Saturday evening and Sunday, April 3 and 4, commencing on Saturday evening, at 7 clock.

They will also lecture at ROCHESTER, N. H., Monday evening, April 5, and at GREAT FALLS, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, April

WORCESTER COUNTY (NORTH DIVISION) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society will be held at LEO-MINSTER, in the Town Hall, on PAST DAY, Thursday, April 8.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and other speakers de-

sign to be present; and we hope to see a large repre-sentation of the Anti-Slavery of Worcester North. JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President.

JOHN A. MYRICK, Secretary.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

FAST DAY. A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in South Bridgewater, at the spacious Town Hall, on the day of the Annual Fast, Thursday, April 8, 1852, and the evening previous, commencing at 7 o'clock.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, DANIEL, FOSTER, and other able speakers, will be present. The occasion will probably be one of deep interest.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY, An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Screety, will ecture at HOLDEN, on Sunday evening, April 4.

ABINGTON NOTICE.

DANIEL FOSTER will speak in the Town Hall, in Abington, on Sunday, April 4th, forenoon, afternoon, and evening.

WANTED. Two young colored men want situations. One of them is a blacksmith, but is ready to engage in other labor, if necessary. The other would prefer a place in or near the city, as a servant in and around the house. Both these men, it is believed, will give satisfaction. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

DR. WM. CLARK'S

# Anti-Scrofulous Panacea.

THE numerous respectable testimonies in favor of the ANTI SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the cure of SCROFULA and different complaints engendered from the disordered state of the digestive ordered from the disordered state of the digestive organs, are facts of no small importance in favor of this invaluable medicine. Those who have tested its renovating properties consider it the best preparation yet offered the public, and recommend its use in the most unqualified terms of praise. Its reputation is now established as a safe and efficacious remedy in all cases of Scrofula, in Chronic Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; by its purifying nature it cleanses the blood of all morbid impurities, and quickens the circulation to a healthy action. The Anti-Scrofulous Panacea is pleasant to the taste, and is found also to culation to a healthy action. The Anti-Scrofulous Panacea is pleasant to the taste, and is found also to be an excellent remedy in Jaundice and Dyspeptic complaints, in Pulmonary and Rheumatic affections, Nervous Debility, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Piles, cold hands and feet, cutaneous Diseases, and Humors of every description. In fine, the Anti-Scrofulous Panacea is what its name imports, no imposition, and will do all that is claimed for it by the proprietors of the medicine.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by H. B. CROOKER, Agent, 382 Washington street, Liberty Tree Block, opposite Boylston street; Redding & Co., 8 State Street, and Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street, Agents.

Agents.

H. B. C. keeps constantly on sale, a complete assortmen: of Botanic Medicines and compounds, Roots, Herbs, Barks, &c., wholesale and retail. March 19

### GREAT SPRING MEDICINE. DR. PORTER'S

Anti Scrofulous Panacea. OR the cure of SCROFULA and HUMORS of ev-Tery description. Also, good in various chronis diseases incident to the human body. It is a medicine of great value in all complaints arising from impure blood. It is sate, pleasant to the taste, very exhibitanting, and sure to do good. Our agents say it

gives excellent satisfaction. The editor of the Liberator has used the Panacea with the happiest effects and can testify to its health-restoring virtues.

Made and sold at 169 Hanover street, where the Proprietor can be consulted in reference to the medicine; Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 92 Washington street, wholesale and retail Agents. Also, by David Mead, Lynn. Orders for the Panacea and other Botanic Medicines will be promptly answered. March 19

gives excellent satisfaction. The editor of the Lib

Will be Ready March 20, MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S

GREAT AMERICAN TALE ENTITLED UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

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From the Pennsylvania Freeman. TO LUCRETIA MOTT.

Yes! rear Truth's standard firm and high, And let its folds float full and free! Give forth the word, though foes are nigh, And let the winds thy trumpet be !

Glad messengers, methinks, are they, To bear the joyful tidings on To thousands who shall yet obey, And hail their coming as the dawn.

Yes! speak again, and yet again, Until the dead shall hear thy voice; Till sect shall loose its hold on men, And spirits, disenthralled, rejoice. Ay, speak until the word shall break The crushing arm of silent power-Shall bid the lofty mountains quake,

And tremble as the lowly flower. And pause thou not, till living light Dispel the gathered mists of years; And all come rallying to the Right, E'en though it be through strife and tears.

And cease thou not till every slave Stand fearless on his fallen chain-Till mental shackles find a grave-The thousand-hearted beast be slain.

Then shall our own Messiah come, The bright Messiah of our day-Clothed in the majesty of Love, With Justice, Mercy, Truth, to sway.

And can it be that words like thine Will only fall on drifting sand ? And can it be that truths divine, Thus scattered broadcast o'er the land,

Shall yield no harvest to the eye-Shall bring no laborers forth to reap-Shall prompt no loud and piercing ery, To wake the nation from its sleep?

No! there are spirits far and near, Glad watchers of the growing light, Ready to hail with voice of cheer The first faint whisper for the Right ;-

To bid thee speed thy onward way, To fearless be, as thou hast been, To shrink not from the face of clay, To speak when silence would be sin.

And shall I offer thanks to thee, For thy deep-searching words of truth, For thy defence of holy things, Thy love of freedom, man, forsooth?

No, rather let me thank thy God, Who sent his messenger to here abide, That I have lived to hear thy words, That I have lived ere thou hast died.

#### From the Portland Pleasure Boat. A QUESTION.

BY J. HACKER. When impudence thrusts merit down, And roguery rules o'er right-

When justice, mercy-ev'ry good Is trampled on by might-When demagogues, intent on pelf, O'er righteousness bear rule,

And every honest man is classed When drones in idleness grow fat, While those who toil are lean-When purity is called a vice,

And virtue counted mean-When perfumed fops pretend to preach Humility and grace, And churchmen and their ladies strut

In purple, gold and lace-When gilded temples rear their spires So proudly to the sky, While worn-out honest men are left

In pauper cells to die-When money is the mighty god, To whom the millions bow, I nonularity their Christ.

And all the Christ they know-When grim old prisons deck the land, Vile tombs for living men,

And gallows ornaments the hill, And powder-house the glen-When arsenal, and fort, and ship, Are stored with gun and ball, And 'godly priests in sacred robes'

Preach to support them all-When nation may with nation war, Shedding their brothers' blood,

Spreading destruction through the land, Like tempest, fire, and flood-When one may own a hundred slaves,

And rob them of their all; And even barter men for gold. In auction mart or stall-

When one a thousand acres holds, And others not a rod, What are we better than the class Who say, 'There is no God'?

#### LITTLE CHARLIE. Charlie, darling little Charlie,

Much beloved, but blighted early, Blinding tears our grief are telling, As we scan thy narrow dwelling. Household echoes, lately ringing With the gladness of thy singing, Now are silent, or awaken To the wail of hearts forsaken. While the budding woods are growing, Daffodils and pansies blowing. Song-birds to their haunts returning Thou hast gone, and left us mourning Mourning for our vanish'd pleasure, Mourning for our cherish'd treasure :

Words of consolation spurning. Comfort finding but in mourning. To thee, baby, hearts were clinging, Now with wordless sorrow wringing,

HE recalled thee home who gave thee; Night was come, and death would have thee. So we leave thee here in slumber,

Which no earthly pain can cumber, Till the trump of God awake thee. Home to Christ in bliss to take thee.

# THE DAGUARREOTYPE.

This is the pictured likeness of my love: How true to life! It seems to breathe and move: Fire, love and sweetness o'er each feature melt; The face expresses all the spirit felt; Here, while I gaze within those large, dark eyes, I almost see the living spirit rise; While lights and shadows, all harmonious, glow And heavenly radiance settles on that brow. And then that mouth !- how tranquil its repose Sleeping in fragrance, like a sleeping rose; It seems the ruby gate of love and bliss, ust form'd to murmur sighs, to smile, and kiss!

# Selections.

THE ESCAPE PROM THE SLAVE BUYER

HOW THE PUGITIVE IS HUNTED. As a specimen of the dramatic power displayed in the remarkable and thrilling work by Harriet Beecher Stowe, entitled 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' (just published, and selling with great rapidity,) we take the following extract from it.

Mr. Shelby, an indulgent slaveholder, becomes pecuniarily embarrassed, and is reluctantly compelled to sell Uncle Tom, and also a beautiful little child, besell Uncle Tom, a

chaser was a slave speculator, by the name of Haley.

Eliza overheard the agreement between Shelby and Haley for her child, and, filled with horror and excited to desperation at the thought of being separated, the state of the specific of she fied that night with her darling boy for Canada, if happily she might find it. She is hotly pursued by Haley, accompanied by two of Mr. Shelby's slaves, that I was in with in Natchez.' who ingeniously contrive to throw various hindran-ces in his way, in order to enable the fugitive to gain time. The parties at length meet on the Kentucky time. The parties at length meet on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river.

In consequence of all the various delays, it was

In consequence of all the various delays, it was

ber child to sleep in the village tavern, that the party came riding into the same place. Eliza was standing by the window, looking out in another direction, when Sam's quick eye caught a glimpse of her. Haley and Andy were two yards behind. At this crisis, Sam contrived to have his hat blown off, and uttered a loud and characteristic ejaculation, which startled her at once; she drew suddenly back; the whole train swept by the window, round to the front door.

A thousand lives seemed to be concentrated in that one moment to Eliza. Her room opened by a side door to the river. She caught her child, and sprang down the steps towards it. The trader caught a full glimpse of her, just as she was disappearing down the bank; and throwing himself from his horse, and calling loudly on Sam and Andy, he was after her feet to her scarce seemed to touch the ground, and a moment brought her to the water's edge. Right on behind they came; and, nerved with strength such as God gives only to the desperate, with one wild ery and flying leap, she vaulted sheer over the turbid current by the shore, on to the raft of ice beyond. It was a desperate leap—impossible to any thing but madness and despair; and Haley, Sam, and Andy, instinctively cried out, and lifted up their hands, as she did it.

The huge green fragment of ice on which she

and Andy, instinctively cried out, and hands, as she did it.

The huge green fragment of ice on which she alighted, pitched and cracked as her weight came it; young ans is heaps of trouble to 'em; one would think, now, they'd be glad to get clear on 'em; but they arn't. And the more trouble a young un is, and alighted, pitched and cracked as her weight can to not, but she staid there not a moment. With wild there are study and desperate energy she leaped to another and still another cake;—stumbling—leaping—the shipping—springing upwards again! Her shoes are tighter they sticks to 'em.'

'Wal, Mr. Haley,' said Marks, 'jest pass the hot was the sticks to 'em.'

'Wal, Mr. Haley,' said Marks, 'jest pass the hot was the sticks to 'em.'

ly, drew her up the steep bank. 'Besides, you're a notions.'
right brave gal. I like grit, wherever I see it.'
When they had gained the top of the bank, the mer, dow

man paused.
'I'd be glad to do something for ye,' said he;

go along like a likely, sensible gal, as you are. ris.' You've arnt your liberty, and you shall have it, for

"Sheloy, now, mebbe won't think this yer the most neighborly thing in the world; but what's a feller to do? If he catches one of my gals in the same fix, he's welcome to pay back. Somehow I never could see no kind o' critter a starvin' and pantin', and trying to clar theirselves, with the dogs arter 'em, and go agin 'em. Besides, I don't see no kind of 'casion for me to be hunter and catch-So spoke this poor, heathenish Kentuckian, who

had not been instructed in his constitutional relations, and consequently was betrayed into acting in ye, they sees it an't no play when I gets hold. I a sort of Christianized manner, which, if he had makes em as whist as fishes; and if one on em bebeen better situated and more enlightened, he would gins and gives a yelp, why'—and Mr. Loker not have been left to do. not have been left to do. Haley had stood a perfectly, amazed spectator of

That ar was a tolable fair stroke of business,' The gal's got seven devils in her, I believe!'

said Haley. 'How like a wildcat she jumped!'

Eliza made her desperate retreat across the river just in the dusk of twilight. The gray mist of evening, rising slowly from the river, enveloped her as sistent, as John Bunyan says, 'with his doggish nashe disappeared up the bank, and the swollen curture.' rent and floundering masses of ice presented a hope-less barrier between her and her pursuer. Haley, therefore, slowly and discontentedly returned to the

y of human hopes and happiness in general. 'What did I want with the little cuss now,' said he to himself, 'that I should have got myself treed like a coon, as I am, this yar way?' and Haley re-riled now;' and Tom drank half a glass of raw

Haley hastened out. Standing by the bar, in the corner of the room, was a brawny, muscular man, full six feet in height, and broad in proportion. He was dressed in a coat of buffalo skin, made with the hair outward, which gave him a shaggy and fierce appearance, perfectly in keeping with the whole air of his physiography. In the head and feer course. was dressed in a coat of bullato same, mass and state of the highest possible development. Indeed, could our readers fancy a bull-dog come to man's estate, and walking about in a hat and coat, they would have no inapt idea of in a hat and coat of in a hat and coat, they would have no inapt idea of in a hat and coat, they would have no inapt idea of in a hat and coat, they would have no inapt idea of in a hat a hat a hat a hat a ha the general style and effect of his physique. He was accompanied by a travelling companion, in many respects in exact contrast to himself. He was short and slender, lithe and cat-like in his motions, and had a peering, mousing expression about his keen black that the black of black and the statement of his companion of the statement of the stat a peering, mousing expression about his keen black eyes, with which every feature of his face seemed sharpened into sympathy; his thin, long nose, ran out as if it was eager to bore into the nature of things in general; his sleek, thin, black hair, was stuck eagerly forward, and all his motions and evolutions expressed a dry, cautious acuteness. The great big man poured out a big tumbler half full of raw spirits, and gulped it down without a word. The little man stood tip-toe, and putting his head first to one side and then to the other, and snuffing considerately in the directions of the various bottles, ordered at last a mint julep, in a thin and quivering voice, and with an air of great circumspection. When poured out, he took it and looked at it with a complacent air, like a man who thinks he has done

about the right thing, and hit the nail on the head, and proceeded to dispose of it in short and well-advised sips.

'Wal, now, who'd a thought this yer luck 'ad come to me? Why, Loker, how are ye?' said Haley coming forward, and extending his hand to the hig man.

about three-quarters of an hour after Eliza had laid her child to sleep in the village tavern, that the party came riding into the same place. Eliza was standing by the window looking to the real stuff, and we'll have a blow out.'

slipping—springing upwards again! Her shoes are gone—her stockings cut from her feet—while blood marked every step; but she saw nothing, felt nothing, till dimly, as in a dream, she saw the Ohio side, and a man helping her up the bank.

'Yer a brave gal, now, whoever ye ar!' said the man, with an oath.

Eliza recognized the voice and face of a man who owned a farm not far from her own home.

'O, Mr. Symmes!—save me—do save me—do hide me!' said Eliza.

'Why, what's this?' said the man. 'Why, if 'tan't Shelby's gal!'

There is tighter they sticks to 'em.'

'Wal, Mr. Haley,' said Marks, 'jest pass the hot water. Yes, sir, you sayjest what I feel, and all'us have.

Now, I bought a gal once, when I was in the trade,—a tight, likely wench she was,too, and quite considerable smart—and she had a young un that was mis'able smart—and she had a young un that was mis'able smart—and she had a young un that was mis'able smart—and she had a rooked back, or something or other; and I jest gin't away to a man that thought he'd take his chance raising on't, being it did n't cost nothin'—never thought, yer know, of the gal's takin' on about it,—but, Lord, yer oughter seen how she went on. Why, re'lly, she did seem to me to valley the child more 'cause t' was sickly and cross, and plagned her; and she warn't making b'hieve, nei-'tan't Shelby's gal!'

'My child!—this boy!—he'd sold him! There is plagued her; and she war n't making b'lieve, nei-his Mas'r,' said she, pointing to the Kentucky shore.

'O, Mr. Symmes, you've got a little boy!'

'So I have,' said the man, as he roughly, but kind-to think on 't. Lord, there an't no end to women's

'Wal, jest so with me,' said Haley. 'Last su "Wal, jest so with me, said Haiey. Last summer, down on Red river, I got a gal traded off on me, with a likely lookin child enough, and his eyes looked as bright as yourn; but, come to look, I found him stone blind. Fact—he was stone blind. Wal, but then there's nowhar I can take ye. The best I can do is to tell ye to go thar, 'said he, pointing to a large white house which stood by itself, off the main street of the village. 'Go thar; they're kind folks. There's no kind of danger but they'll help you,—they're up to all that sort o' thing.'

'The Lord bless you!' said Eliza, earnestly.

'No 'casion, no 'casion in the world,' said the man. 'What I've done's no 'count.'

'And, oh, surely, sir, you won't tell any one?'

'Go to thunder, gal! What do you take a feller and she jest turns round and nitches head first, young and she jest turns round and nitches head first, young and she jest turns round and nitches head first, young and she jest turns round and nitches head first, young and she jest turns round and nitches head first, young and she jest turns round and nitches head first, young 'No 'casion, no 'casion in the world,' said the man. 'What I've done's no 'count.'

'And, oh, surely, sir, you won't tell any one?'
'Go to thunder, gal! What do you take a feller for? In course not,' said the man. 'Come, now, un and all, into the river,—went down plump, never

'Bah!' said Tom Loker, who had listened to on 've arnt your liberty, and you shall have it, for il me.'
Il me.'
The woman folded her child to her bosom, and ralked firmly and swiftly away. The man stood and cooked after her.

The woman folded her child to her bosom, and ralked firmly and swiftly away. The man stood and cooked after her.

Ban: said I on Loker, who had head these stories with ill-repressed disgust,—shif'less, both on ye! my gals don't cut up no such shines, I tell ye!'
Indeed! how do you help it?' said Marks,

looked after her.
'Shelby, now, mebbe won't think this yer the briskly.
'Shelby, now, mebbe won't think this yer the briskly.
'Help it! why, I buys a gal, and if she's got a like world. Liest walks up and puts my mind you don't cut up none o' your shines about it,

plained the histos. Haley had stood a pericetty, amazed speaked the scene, till Eliza had disappeared up the bank, when he turned a blank, inquiring look on Sam and Marks, poking Haley in the side, and going into another small giggle. 'An't Tom peculiar? he! he! another small giggle. 'An't Tom peculiar? he! he! he! I say, Tom, I s'pect you make 'em understand, for all niggers' heads is woolly. They don't never have no doubt o' your meaning, Tom. If you sn't the devil, Tom, you's his twin brother, I'll say that for

modesty, and began to look as affable as was con-

Haley, who had been imbibing very freely the sta-

ple of the evening, began to feel a sensible eleva-tion and enlargement of his moral faculties,—a phelittle tavern, to ponder further what was to be done, nomenon not unusual with gentlemen of a serior

The woman opened to him the door of a little partor, covered with a rag carpet, where stood a table with a very shining black oil-cloth, sundry lank, high-backed wood chairs, with some plaster images in resplendent colors on the mantel-shelf, above a very dimly-smoking grate; a long hard-wood sette extended its uneasy length by the chimney, and here Haley sat himself down to mediate on the instabilation of the wood setters and barpaness in respectively. and thar an't any thing else left to get, ye know.'
'Boh!' said Tom, 'don't I know?—don't make m

lieved himself by repeating over a not very select litany of imprecations on himself, which, though there was the best possible reason to consider them as true, we shall, as a matter of taste, omit.

He was startled by the loud and dissonant voice on the master of the 'I say,' said Haley, and leaning back in his chair, of a man who was apparently dismounting at the door. He hurried to the window.

'By the land! if this yer an't the nearest, now, to hard the heard folks call Providence,' said Haley.

'I do b'lieve that ar's Tom's Loker.'

'The gal's no matter of mine,—she's Shelby's; it's only the boy. I was a fool for buying the monkey!'
'You're generally a fool!' said Tom, gruffly.
'Come, now, Loker, none of your huffs' said Marks, licking his lips; 'you see, Mr. Huley's a puttin' us in the way of a good job, I reckon; just hold still,—these yer arrangements is my forte. This yer gal, Mr. Haley, how is she? what is she?'
'Wal! white and handsome—well brought up.
'Well, 'said Loker, who had just stepped out of the door to make some inquiries, 'they say the man's come with the boat; so, Marks—'
That worthy cast a rueful look at the comfortable quarters he was leaving, but slowly rose to obey. After exchanging a few words of further arrangement, Haley, with visible reluctance, handed over the fifty dollars to Tom, and the worthy trio separated for the night.

If any of our refined and Christian readers object to the society into which this scene introduces them.

fun, ver know.'

Tom Loker, who, as we have made it appear, was a man of slow thoughts and movements, here interrupted Marks by bringing his heavy fist down on the table, so as to make all ring again. 'R'll do!' he said.

\*Lord bless ye, Tom, ye needn't break all the true of the true of the true of the late John Welles, on the among them that of the late John Welles, on the among the late John Welles, on the among them that of the late John Welles, on the among them that of the late John Welles, on the among them that of the late John Welles, on the among them that of

Now, said Loker, with a tremendous oath, and Now, said Loker, with a tremendous oath, and striking the table with his heavy fist, 'don't I know you, Dan Haley? Don't you think to come it over me! Suppose Marks and I have taken up the catchin' trade, jest to 'commodate gentlemen like you, and get nothin' for ourselves?—Not by a long chalk! We'll have the gal, out and out, and you keep quiet, or, we see, we'll have both,—what's to keep quiet, or, ye see, we'll have both,-what's to

Ye know that,' said Tom; 'I don't pretend none

of your snivelling ways, but I won't lie in my counts with the devil himself. What I ses I'll do, I will do with the devil hunself. What I ses I'll do, I will do

-you know that, Dan Haley.'

Jes so, jes so.—I said so, Tom,' said Haley; 'and
if you'd only promise to have the boy for me in a
week, at any point you'll name, that 's all I want.'

But it an't all I want, by a long jump, said Tom.
Ye don't think I did business with you, down in
Natchez, for nothing, Haley; I've learned to hold
an eel, when I catch him. You 've got to fork over
fifty dollars, flat down, or this child don't start a peg. know yer.'

'Why, when you have a job in hand that may bring a clean profit of somewhere about a thousand or sixteen hundred, why, Tom, you're onceasonable,'

said Haley.
'Yes, and has n't we business booked for five weeks to come-all we can do? And suppose we leaves all, and goes bushwhacking round arter yer young un, and finally does n't catch the gal-and young th, and many does not caten the gal—and gals allers is the devil to catch—what's then? would you pay us a cent—would you? I think I see you a doin' it—ugh! No, no; flap down your fifty. If we get the job, and it pays, I'll hand it back; if we don't, it's for our trouble;—that's far, an't it, Marks?

VI. I have written two hundred letters, many of the the two hundred letters, many of the the two hundred letters, many of them to relatives, informing them that I had found their brothers, sisters or parents in prison.

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hundred dollars; wench Polly and her two children -six hundred for her or her head. 'I'm jest a runnin' over our business, to see if we

'I'll manage that ar; they's young in the busi-ness, and must spect to work cheap,' said Marks, as ne continued to read. Ther's three on 'em casy of cases, 'cause all you 've got to do is to shoot 'em, or swear they is shot; they could n't, of course, charge much for that. Them other cases, he said, folding the paper, 'will bear puttin' off a spell. So now let's come to the particulars. Now, Mr. Haley, you saw this yer gal when she landed?'

'To be sure,—plain as I see you.'
'And a man helpin' on her up the bank?' said 'To be sure I did'

'Most likely,' said Marks, 'she's took in some-where; but where's a question. Tom, what do you say?' . 'We must cross the river to-night, no mistake,'

But there's no boat about,' said Marks. 'The ice

'O, no; I an't a grain afraid,' said Marks, 'on-Only what?' said Tom. 'Well, about the boat. You see, there an't any

'I heard a woman say there was one, on coming along this evening, and that a man was going to cross over in it. Neck or nothing, we must go with him,

'I s'pose you've got good dogs,' said Haley.
'First rate,' said Marks. 'But what's the use you han't got nothin' o' hers to smell on.' 'Yes, I have,' said Haley, triumphantly. 'Here's her shawl she left on the bed in her hurry; she left That ar's lucky,' said Loker; 'fork over.'

'That ar's lucky,' said Loker; 'fork over.'
'Though the dogs might damage the gal, if they come on her unawars,' said Haley.
'That ar's a consideration,' said Marks. 'Our dogs tore a feller half to pieces, once, down in Mobile, 'fore we could get 'em off.'
'Well, ye see, for this sort that's to be sold for their looks, that ar' wont answer,' said Haley.
'I do see,' said Marks. 'Besides, if she's got took in, 'tan't no go, neither. Dogs is no 'count in these yer up states, where these critters gets car-

these yer up states, where these critters gets carried; of course, ye can't get on their track. They only does down in plantations, where niggers, when they runs, has to do their own running, and don't get no help.'

This yer gai, Mr. Harey, now is she? what is the for the night.

Wal! white and handsome—well brought up.
I'd a gin Shelby eight hundred or a thousand, and then made well on her.'

White and handsome—well brought up!' said Marks, his sharp eyes, nose and mouth, all alive with enterprise. 'Look here, now, Loker, a beautiful opening. We'll do a business here on our own account:—we does the catchin'; the boy, of course, goes to Mr. Haley,—we takes the gal to Orleans to speculate on. An't it beautiful?'

Tom, whose great heavy mouth had stood ajar during this communication, now suddenly snapped it

Tom, whose great heavy mouth had stood ajar during this communication, now suddenly snapped it together, as a big dog closes on a piece of meat, and seemed to be digesting the idea at his leisure.

'Ye see,' said Marks to Haley, stirring his punch as he did so, 'ye see, we has justices convenient at all p'ints along shore, that does up any little jobs in our line quite reasonable. Tom, he does the knockin' down and that ar, and I come in all dressed up—shining boots—every thing first chop, when the swearin' is to be done. You oughter see, now,' said Marks, in a glow of professional pride, 'how I can tone it off. One day, I'm Mr. Twickem, from New Orleans; 'nother day, I'm just come from my plantotion on Pearl river, where I works seven hundred niggers; then, again, I come out a distant relation of Henry Clay, or some old cock in Kentuck. Talents is different, you know. Now, Tom's a rearer when there's any thumping or fighting to be done; but at lying, he an't good, Tom an't—ye see, it don't come natural to him; but, Lord, if ther's a feller in the country that can swear to any thing and every

come natural to him; but, Lord, if ther's a feller in the country that can swear to any thing and every thing, and put in all the circumstances and flourishes with a longer face, and carry 't through better 'n I can, why, I 'd like to see him, that's all! I b'heve fur heart, I could get along and snake through, even if justices were more particular than they is, Sometimes I rather wish they was more particular; 't would be a heap more relishin' if they was—more fun, yer know.'

'Lord bless ye, Tom, ye needn't break all the glasses!' said Marks; 'save your fist for time o' need.'

'But, gentlemen, an't I to come in for a share of the profits?' said Haley.

'An't it enough we catch the boy for ye?' said Loker. 'What do ye want?'

'Wal,' said Haley, 'if I gives you the job, it's worth something—say ten per cent. on the profits, expenses paid.'

'An't it enough we catch the boy for ye?' said Loker. 'What do ye want?'

'Wal,' said Haley, 'if I gives you the job, it's worth something—say ten per cent. on the profits, expenses paid.' Dr. Milnor, &c. &c. He was the architect of the New York Custom House, which was commenced in 1834, and by another, who abandoned the work. While engaged in this work, he contracted a disorder which caused a paralysis from which he never recovered. For several years be held a subordinate post under the Collector. His last effort with the chisel was in giving the finishing touch to the bust of Gen. Jackson, which had remained in his studio keep quiet, or, ye see, we'll have both,—what's to hinder? Han't you show'd us the game? It's as free to us as you, I hope. If you or Shelby wants to chase us, look where the partridges was last year; if you find them or us, you're quite welcome.'

'O, wal, certainly, jest let it go at that, said Haley, alarmed; 'you catch the boy for the job;—you allers did trade far with me, Tom, and was up to you wanted the see that the see tha

LABORS FOR THE PRISONER. During the past year, from March 1, 1851, to March

I. I have delivered eighty-one Lectures on Prison

owns, namely:
Foxboro', Saco, Concord, N. H., Saugus, Kenne-sunk, Scituate, Salem, Georgetown, Danvers, Wal-oole, Leominster, Augusta, Hallowell, Harvard, Mer-dith Bridge, Bangor, Rockland, Thomaston, Belfast, edith Bridge, Bangor, Rockland, Thomaston, Belfast, Waterville, South Scituate, Pembroke, Barnstable, Milford, Attleboro', Millville, Boston, Warwick, Springfield, Pepperell, Brattleboro', Northboro', Milton, Dorchester, Portland, Newton, Philadelphia, Weymouth, Grafton and Cambridge.

II. I have become bail for poor friendless prisoners to the amount of ten thousand four hundred and ninety dollars. These have all been true to me. I have not been called on to pay a single dollar on these bonds.

Donnis.

III. I have distributed among prisoners and others, seven thousand five hundred and thirty-one books and pamphlets.

IV. I have travelled to assist prisoners and to lecture, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty miles, in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylva-

nia. V. I have made sixty prison visits in different arks?'
Certainly, certainly, said Marks, with a conciliVI. I have written two hundred letters, many of

won't ye, Tom?'

'If I find the young un, I'll bring him on to Cincinnati, and leave him at Granny Belcher's, on the landing? said Loker.

Marks had got from his pocket a greasy pocketbook, and taking a long paper from thence, he sat down, and fixing his keen black eyes upon it, began mumbling over its contents: 'Barnes—Shelby County—boy Jim, three hundred dollars for him, dead or alive.

Mod. clothing, lodging, counsel, employment, or by returning them to their friends.

VIII, In prosecuting this work, I have received \$1,840 50, and have expended, in sustaining myself, in boardiny my horse, in travelling to assist prisoners, and to lecture, \$1,652 I 6, leaving a balance of \$188 and the boarding my horse, in travelling to assist prisoners, and to lecture, \$1,652 I 6, leaving a balance of \$188 are mumbling over its contents: 'Barnes—Shelby County—boy Jim, three hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. Edwards-Dick and Lucy-man and wife, six families. In the month of February, I was without a Edwards-Dick and Lucy-man and wife, six many further to promote my work. I prepared a means further to promote my work. I prepared circular, stated my wants, and sent it to my friends They generously responded to my call, and I now have on hand the little sum just named. Judging 'I'm jest a runnin' over our business, to see if we can take up this yer handily. Loker, he said, after a pause, 'we must set Adams and Springer on the track of these yer; they've been booked some time.'

'They'll charge too much,' said Tom.

> It would afford me pleasure to mention the nan of individuals and societies that have aided me, but I know that many do not wish their publication. As in the past, so in the future, I wish to wholly to this work. My books are always open to my friends, who wish to know the items of my expenses. It is well known that I am wholly dependent on the donations which come to me. I have no Society to lean upon, and no agents to collect money. I wish, if possible, to be free from pecuniary embar rassment. Should any person into whose hands these pages may fall, desire to sid me, or need assessance pages may fall, desire to aid me, or need assistance they will address me at No. 2 1-2 CENTRAL COUNT Boston, Mass. Central Court opens at No. 230 Boston, Mass. Washington street. JOHN M. SPEAR.

Boston, March 1, 1852.

But there's no boat about,' said Marks. 'The ice is running awfully, Tom; an 't it dangerous?'
'Don'no nothing 'bout that—only it's got to be done,' said Tom, decidedly.
'Dear me,' said Marks, fidgeting, 'it'll be—I say,' he said, walking to the window, 'it's as dark as a wolf's mouth, and, Tom—'
'The long and short is, you're scared, Marks; but I can't help that—you've got to go. Suppose you want to lie by a day or two, till the gal's been carried on the underground line up to Sandusky or so, before you start.'

The Quakers in Pennsylvania have remonstrated by memorial to the Legislature of that State against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling in Pennsylvania have remonstrated by memorial to the Legislature of that State against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling in Pennsylvania have remonstrated by memorial to the Legislature of that State against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling into, or settling into the Legislature of that State against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling into, or settling into the Legislature of that State against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling into against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling against the enactment of the bill for preventing negroes or mulattoes from emigrating into, or settling against the enactment o

Another New Fire Annihilator .- A steam fire engil has been put in operation in Cincinnati, and it is con-templated to use it hereafter in that city in place of the ordinary engines. Four minutes and a half after fire had been kindled under the boiler, steam was raised and the engine set in motion, and, in forty seconds more, water was forced through 250 feet of hose, and thrown to the height of 140 feet from a 3-4 inch pipe. A stream was thrown from 120 to 130 feet

Gallant Conduct—Lose of Life.—A fireman named James Mount, of New York, succeeded, at great risk, in rescuing two women and two children from the fourth story of a burning building in the Bowery, on Wednesday morning of last week. Henry Miller and Robert Eitler were taken from the building bad-tre burned and both died the same day. ly burned, and both died the same day.

At the recent jubilee held by the directors at friends of the Illinois Central Railroad, it was stated, on the part of the directors, that the whole road would be completed within three years from this time. This road will be seven hundred miles long, the longest continuous road in the world. It will connect with the great Mobile road, and that will form a continued line of railroad from the lefter to the full of Mexico. line of railroad from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico

The number of petitioners who have asked for the Maine Law in New York is 300,000. The number of remonstrances is only 30,000, and the names of many of these were obtained by fraud.



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spare no pains to render herself atte kilful in her profession.

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December 19 The Practical Christian.

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Stone, No. 2 Maple street; in Clinton, by E. J.

Jr., in Barre, by Wadsworth & Allen; in Let S. Eastman & Co.; in Amherst, by Newton I.

Dissolution of Partnership

JOTICE is hereby given that the Parts tofore existing, under the firm , is this day dissolved, by senior partner, Thomas Smith, having the firm, and sold all his interest to his the firm, and solu an and solu who will settle all demands.

THOMAS SMIT DAVID B. MOR REUBEN H. OF

The business of the old firm will be the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhill street Ober, where will be found a large assort tania Ware and Glass Ware, and the the old firm and others are invited to ine before buying clsewhere. Boston, January 1st, 1852. BOOKS. BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, ha

following valuable books, viz:

The Slave, or Memoirs of Archy Moor

The Branded Hand, by Capt. Jona

Picture of Slavery for young person History of the Mexican War, (include for the People, ') by L. Moody, Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fern The Chapter of the Packer Pills Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fugitive Sia
The Church As It Is, by Parker Piliburi,
Letter to the People of the United States on
Slavery, by Theodore Parker,
Parker's Discourse, occasioned by the desiles John Quincy Adams,
Conscience and Law; or a Discussion of our

comparative Responsibility to Humas Bivine Government, by Rev Wm. W. Patton, Spooner's Argument on the Unc of Slavery.

Spooner's Defence for Fugitive Slaves against Spooner's

Spooner's Defence for Fugitive Slaves against the Acts of Congress of February 12, 175 and September 18, 1859.

The Three Chief Safeguards of Society, a Set.
mon by Theodore Parker.

Parker's Fast Day Sermon—The Chief Sistal the People.

the People,
The Great Harmonia, vol. 2—The Teacht,
by A. J. Davis.
The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse,
do do of Special Providences. Heat and Light for the Nineteenth Century.
The Auto-Biography of Heary C. Wright, & Aug. 29.

Progress of the Slave Po-A CHAPTER OF AMERICAN HIS IVE YEARS PROGRESS OF THE POWER, a series of papers first pul-ommonucealth, in July, August and Sept. CONTENTS.

Meaning of the name Slave Power.
Position of the Slave Power five years of the War with Mexico.
Advance and Resistance.
Alliance of the Northern Money Power.
The Thirtieth Congress.
Presidency of General Taylor.
The Caustrophe. The Catastrophe. Terrorism.
Southern Unanimity.
Co-operation of the Money Power
Preparation for Future Movement
Preparation for Future Movement Just published, and for sale by B. B. MUSSEY & CO.

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